

Remarks

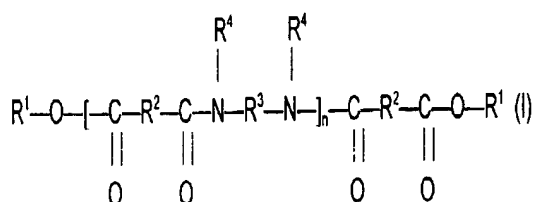
I. Status of the Claims

Claims 1-103 were previously canceled, and claims 104-119 are canceled herein without prejudice. Claims 120-125 have been added and are the only pending claims.

Support for new claims 120-125 can be found in the application as originally filed. For the Examiner's convenience, Applicants point out in the following Table 1, the specific written description support in the specification for the elements of claims 120-125.

Table 1.

| <u>Element</u> | <u>Support in Specification</u> |
|--|--|
| A method of making up eyelashes comprising applying a mascara composition | See page 4, second full paragraph disclosing compositions useful for making-up keratinous fibers which include eyelashes. See paragraph bridging pages 24 and 25. See also page 23, fourth full paragraph which states that the compositions of the invention may be in the form of a "make-up for eyelashes," specifically, mascara. It is known that mascara is applied to eyelashes in use. |
| At least one solid substance having a melting point of about 45°C or greater | See pages 16-18 under the heading "Solid Substance with a Melting Point of about 45°C or Greater." |
| Isododecane | See page 21, first full paragraph particularly mentioning the use of isododecane as a volatile oil. |
| At least one polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I): | See page 10, beginning at line 3. |



in which n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms with the proviso that R³ comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups and a direct bond to at least one group chosen from R³ and another R⁴ such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R⁴, the nitrogen atom to which both R³ and R⁴ are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R⁴-N-R³, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen atoms;

Water

See the paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5, which recites that the inventive compositions may be in

| | |
|---|--|
| | the form of an emulsion (such as an oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsion) or a multiple emulsion (such as an oil-in-water-in-oil emulsion or a water-in-oil-in-water). See also the paragraph bridging pages 22 and 23, which specifically states that the inventive composition may contain water. |
| At least one coloring agent | See the paragraph bridging pages 22 and 23 which recites that coloring agents may be added. See also page 23, the final full paragraph, which describes the coloring agents that may be used. |
| At least one preservative | See the paragraph bridging pages 22 and 23 reciting that the inventive compositions may further comprise at least one suitable additive, such as preserving agents |
| Ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer | See the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 of the specification reciting Uniclear polymers and that Uniclear polymers are "mixtures of copolymers derived from monomers of (i) C ₃₆ diacids and (ii) ethylenediamine." See also <u>International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook</u> ("CTFA") page 657-58, attached herewith as Exhibit 1, reciting that ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer is at least one copolymer of ethylenediamine and tall oil dimer acid monomers, end-blocked with stearyl alcohol and further reciting that a trade name for ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer is Uniclear. Thus, the specification reasonably conveys the use of at least one |

| | |
|---|--|
| | ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer in a mascara composition. |
| Ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer | See the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 of the specification reciting Uniclear polymers and that Uniclear polymers are "mixtures of copolymers derived from monomers of (i) C ₃₆ diacids and (ii) ethylenediamine." See also <u>International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook</u> ("CTFA") page 657-58, attached herewith as Exhibit 1, reciting that ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer is at least one copolymer of ethylenediamine and dilinoleic acid monomers, end-blocked with stearyl alcohol and further reciting that a trade name for ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer is Uniclear. Thus, the specification reasonably conveys the use of at least one ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer in a mascara composition. |
| At least one neutralizing agent | See the paragraph bridging pages 22 and 23 reciting that the inventive compositions may further comprise neutralizing agents. |

Applicants note that, in related Application Nos. 10/012,051, 10/203,018, and 09/937,314, the Examiner requested those Applicants provide some documentation showing that the species of polymer claimed, i.e., that known by the trade name Uniclear[®], was known at the time these related applications were filed. Accordingly, Applicants provided the Examiner with a redacted version of confidential proprietary

documents from the Assignee company that show that ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate and dilinoleate copolymers were known as Uniclear[®] prior to the filing date of the applications. See Exhibit 2, Redacted Proprietary Documents. Applicants do not believe that the requested confidential proprietary documents are either necessary or legally required in those or the present applications. As discussed above, the specification describes the copolymers known as Uniclear[®] and necessarily establishes that the at least one copolymer claimed was known at the time the application was filed. The supplied information from the CTFA further demonstrates that Uniclear[®] is the trade name for ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer and ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer, which establishes that the at least one copolymer claimed was known at the time of filing. However, solely in an effort to advance prosecution of this application, Applicants attach herewith a copy of the redacted confidential proprietary documents.

The Title and Abstract have been amended herein to more accurately describe the presently claimed invention. Support for the new Title and Abstract can be found throughout the application as originally filed, and as discussed above. Accordingly, no new matter has been added.

II. Copending Applications

In the Preliminary Amendment filed on February 27, 2004, in this case, Applicants noted in Table 3 information regarding 36 copending applications, including the present application, and submitted copies of the pending claims as of that date for every case identified in Table 3. In the following Table 3, Applicants have noted five

additional applications which have been filed, and enclose herewith in Exhibit 3 a copy of the copending claims for each additional case. Furthermore, Applicants submit herewith also with Exhibit 3 copies of the currently pending claims from the following copending applications, which claims have been amended since February 27, 2004: 09/733,899; 09/733,900; 09/618,066; 09/685,577; 09/685,578; 09/733,896; 10/203,018; 10/198,931; 09/937,314; 10/012,029; 10/012,051; 10/012,052; 10/046,568; 10/182,830; 10/787,440; 09/733,898; 10/047,987; and 10/203,374. It is Applicants' view that there are no issues regarding statutory or obviousness-type double patenting. The submission, however, is intended to allow the Office to make its own independent evaluation.

Table 3

| Attorney Docket No. | U.S. Patent Application No. | U.S. Filing Date/ 371 (c) Date | Inventors | Title | Assignment Recorded (Reel, Frame, Date) | Publication, Date |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| 05725.0808-02000 | 10/918,579 | August 16, 2004 | Carlos O. PINZON, Paul THAU, and Isabelle BARA | COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING HETEROPOLYMERS AND OIL-SOLUBLE ESTERS AND METHODS OF USING SAME | Reel 011654, Frame 0869, on April 2, 2001 | Not yet published |
| 05725.0932-01000 | 10/993,431 | November 22, 2004 | Véronique FERRARI | A TRANSFER-FREE COMPOSITION STRUCTURED IN RIGID FORM BY A POLYMER | Reel 012476, Frame 0507, on January 17, 2002 | Not yet published |
| 05725.1003-01000 | 10/993,430 | November 22, 2004 | Nathalie COLLIN | COSMETIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING A POLYMER BLEND | Reel 013142, Frame 0645, on August 1, 2002 | Not yet published |

| Attorney Docket No. | U.S. Patent Application No. | U.S. Filing Date/ 371 (c) Date | Inventors | Title | Assignment Recorded (Reel, Frame, Date) | Publication, Date |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| | | | | BLEND | | |
| 05725.1004-01000 | 10/990,475 | November 18, 2004 | Nathalie COLLIN | USE OF A POLYMER FOR OBTAINING AN EXPRESS MAKE-UP OF KERATIN MATERIALS | Reel 012847, Frame 0285, on April 30, 2002 | Not yet published |
| 05725.1378-00000 | 11/019,382 | December 23, 2004 | Wei YU and Véronique FERRARI | COSMETIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING TWO DIFFERENT HETERO POLYMERS AND METHOD OF USING SAME | Not yet recorded | Not yet published |

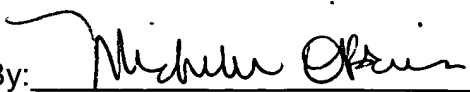
III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request consideration of the application, and timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any fee due in connection with this Amendment to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON,
FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

By: 
Michelle E. O'Brien
Reg. No. 46,203

Dated: March 18, 2005

Attachments:

- Exhibit 1 -** International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook ("CTFA") page 657-58
- Exhibit 2 -** Confidential Redacted Proprietary Documents
- Exhibit 3 -** Pending Claims in Copending Applications and Patents

EXHIBIT 1

International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook
("CTFA") page 657-58

International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook

**Tenth Edition
2004**

Editors
Tara E. Gottschalck
Gerald N. McEwen, Jr., Ph.D., J.D.

Volume 1

Published by
The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association
1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036-4702
www.ctfa.org

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The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, Inc.
CTFA

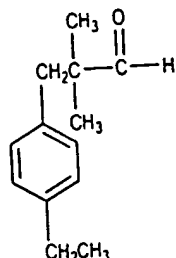
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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

nition: Ethyl 2,2-Dimethylhydrocinnamal
e aromatic aldehyde that conforms
rally to the formula:



ormation Source: RIFM

emical Class: Aldehydes

nction: Fragrance Ingredient

chnical/Other Names:

alpha, alpha-Dimethyl-p-
ethylphenylpropanal (RIFM)
alpha, alpha-Dimethyl-p-ethylphenylpropanal
3-(p-Ethylphenyl)-2,2-Dimethylpropion-
aldehyde

ade Name:
-loralozone (International Flavors & Fra-
grances)

ETHYLENE/ACRYLIC ACID COPOLYMER

AS No.: 9010-77-9

efinition: Ethylene/Acrylic Acid Copolymer
a copolymer of ethylene and acrylic acid
monomers.

Information Sources: 21CFR177.1310,
1CFR178.1005, CIR: [SQ] IJT 21(SUPPL.
) 2002

Chemical Class: Synthetic Polymers

Functions: Binder; Film Former; Viscosity
Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

Technical/Other Name:
2-Propenoic Acid with Ethene

Trade Names:
A-C Copolymer 540 (Honeywell)
A-C Copolymer 580 (Honeywell)
A-C Copolymer 540A (Honeywell)
AEC Ethylene/Acrylic Acid Copolymer (A &
E Connock)
EA-209 (Kobo)

ETHYLENE/ACRYLIC ACID/VA COPOLYMER

CAS No.: 26713-18-8

Definition: Ethylene/Acrylic Acid/VA
Copolymer is a copolymer of ethylene, acrylic
acid and vinyl acetate monomers.

Information Source: CIR: [SQ] IJT 21
(SUPPL. 3) 2002

Chemical Class: Synthetic Polymers

Functions: Binder; Film Former; Viscosity
Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

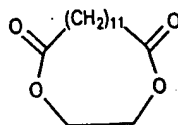
Technical/Other Name:
2-Propenoic Acid, Polymer with Ethene and
Ethenyl Acetate

ETHYLENE BRASSYLATE

CAS No. EINECS No.
105-95-3 203-347-8

Empirical Formula:
 $C_{15}H_{26}O_4$

Definition: Ethylene Brassylate is the cyclic
ester that conforms to the formula:



Information Sources: 21CFR172.515,
RIFM, TSCA

Chemical Class: Esters

Function: Fragrance Ingredient

Reported Product Categories: Founda-
tions; Moisturizing Preparations; Cleansing
Products (Cold Creams, Cleansing Lotions,
Liquids and Pads); Personal Cleanliness
Products, Misc.

Technical/Other Names:
1,4-Dioxacycloheptadecane-5,17-dione
Ethylene brassylate (RIFM)
Ethylene Undecane Dicarboxylate

Trade Name:
AEC Ethylene Brassylate (A & E Connock)

ETHYLENE/CALCIUM ACRYLATE COPOLYMER

CAS No.: 26445-96-5

Empirical Formula:
 $(C_3H_4O_2 \cdot C_2H_4)_x \cdot xCa$

Definition: Ethylene/Calcium Acrylate
Copolymer is a copolymer of ethylene and
calcium acrylate monomers.

Information Sources: 21CFR175.105,
CIR: [SQ] IJT 21(SUPPL. 3) 2002

Chemical Class: Synthetic Polymers

Functions: Binder; Film Former

Technical/Other Name:
2-Propenoic Acid, Polymer with Ethene,
Calcium Salt

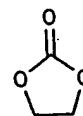
ETHYLENE CARBONATE

CAS No. EINECS No.
96-49-1 202-510-0

JPN Translation:
炭酸エチレン

Empirical Formula:
 $C_3H_4O_3$

Definition: Ethylene Carbonate is the
organic compound that conforms to the
formula:



Information Sources: JCIC, JCLS

Chemical Class: Esters

Function: Solvent

Technical/Other Name:
1,3-Dioxolan-2-one

ETHYLENEDIAMINE/DIMER TALLATE COPOLYMER BIS-HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMIDE

Definition: Ethylenediamine/Dimer Tallate
Copolymer Bis-Hydrogenated Tallow Amide
is a copolymer of ethylenediamine and tall oil
dimer acid monomers, end-blocked with
Hydrogenated Tallowamine (q.v.).

Chemical Class: Synthetic Polymers

Functions: Oral Care Agent; Skin-Condi-
tioning Agent - Miscellaneous; Viscosity
Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

Technical/Other Name:
Sylvaclear A200

ETHYLENEDIAMINE/STEARYL DIMER DILINOLEATE COPOLYMER

Definition: Ethylenediamine/Stearyl Dimer
Dilinoate Copolymer is a copolymer of
ethylenediamine and Dilinoic Acid (q.v.)
monomers, end-blocked with stearyl alcohol.

Chemical Class: Synthetic Polymers

Functions: Oral Care Agent; Skin-Condi-
tioning Agent - Miscellaneous; Viscosity
Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

Trade Name:
UNICLEAR (Arizona)

ETHYLENEDIAMINE/STEARYL DIMER TALLATE COPOLYMER

Definition: Ethylenediamine/Stearyl Dimer
Tallate Copolymer is a copolymer of ethyl-

The inclusion of any compound in the Dictionary and Handbook does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

enediamine and tall oil-dimer acid monomers, end-blocked with stearyl alcohol.

Chemical Class: Synthetic Polymers

Functions: Oral Care Agent; Skin-Conditioning Agent - Miscellaneous; Viscosity Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

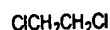
Trade Name:
UNICLEAR (Arizona)

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE

CAS Nos. 107-06-2
1300-21-6
EINECS Nos. 203-458-1
215-077-8

Empirical Formula:
 $C_2H_4Cl_2$

Definition: Ethylene Dichloride is the halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbon that conforms to the formula:



Information Sources: 21CFR165.110, 21CFR172.560, 21CFR172.710, 21CFR172.864, 21CFR173.165, 21CFR173.230, 21CFR173.315, 21CFR175.105, 21CFR573.440, EEC(II-125), FCC, MI-13(3831), TSCA

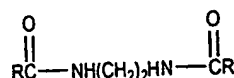
Chemical Class: Halogen Compounds

Function: Not Reported

Technical/Other Names:
Dichloroethane
Ethane, 1,2-Dichloro-

ETHYLENE DIHYDROGENATED TALLOW-AMIDE

Definition: Ethylene Dihydrogenated Tallowamide is the diamide that conforms generally to the formula:



where RCO- represents the fatty acids derived from hydrogenated tallow.

Chemical Class: Amides

Function: Viscosity Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

Technical/Other Names:
N,N'-1,2-Ethanedylbis(Hydrogenated Tallowamide)
(Hydrogenated Tallowamide), N,N'-1,2-Ethanedylbis-

ETHYLENE DILINOLEAMIDE

Definition: Ethylene Dilinoleamide is the condensation product of ethylenediamine with Dilinoleic Acid (q.v.).

Information Sources: JCIC, JCLS

Chemical Class: Amides

Function: Skin-Conditioning Agent - Miscellaneous

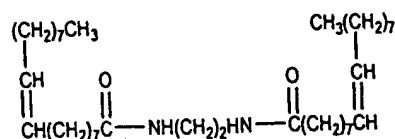
Technical/Other Name:
Condensate of Dilinoleic Acid and Ethylenediamine

ETHYLENE DIOLEAMIDE

CAS No. 110-31-6
EINECS No. 203-756-1

Empirical Formula:
 $C_{38}H_{72}N_2O_2$

Definition: Ethylene Dioleamide is the diamide that conforms generally to the formula:



Information Sources: 21CFR175.300, TSCA

Chemical Class: Amides

Function: Viscosity Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

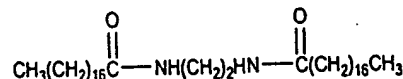
Technical/Other Names:
N,N'-1,2-Ethanedylbis-9-Octadecenamide
9-Octadecenamide, N,N'-1,2-Ethanedylbis-

ETHYLENE DISTEARAMIDE

CAS No. 110-30-5
EINECS No. 203-755-6

Empirical Formula:
 $C_{38}H_{76}N_2O_2$

Definition: Ethylene Distearamide is the diamide that conforms to the formula:



Information Source: TSCA

Chemical Class: Amides

Function: Viscosity Increasing Agent - Nonaqueous

Technical/Other Names:
N,N'-1,2-Ethanedylbisoctadecanamide
N,N'-Ethylene Bisstearamide
Octadecanamide, N,N'-1,2-Ethanedylbis-

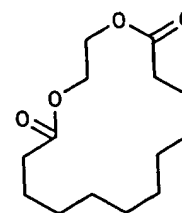
Trade Name:
Lipowax C (Lipo)

ETHYLENE DODECANEDIOATE

CAS No. 54982-83-1
EINECS No. 259-423-6

Empirical Formula:
 $C_{14}H_{24}O_4$

Definition: Ethylene Dodecanedioate is the organic compound that conforms to the formula:



Information Source: RIFM

Chemical Classes: Esters; Heterocyclic Compounds

Function: Fragrance Ingredient

Technical/Other Names:
Cyclic Ethylene Dodecanedioate
1,4-Dioxacyclohexadecane-5,16-Dione
Ethylene dodecanedioate (RIFM)
Musk C-14

Trade Name:
Zenolide (International Flavors)

ETHYLENE/MA COPOLYMER

CAS No.: 9006-26-2

JPN Translation:
(エチレン/マレイン酸) コポリマー

Definition: Ethylene/MA Copolymer is a polymer of ethylene and maleic anhydride monomers.

Information Sources: 21CFR175.105, 21CFR177.1210, 21CFR177.1520, JCIC, JCLS, TSCA

Chemical Class: Synthetic Polymers

Functions: Binder; Film Former; Suspending Agent - Nonsurfactant

Technical/Other Names:
Ethylene/Maleic Anhydride Copolymer
2,5-Furandione, Polymer with Ethene

ETHYLENE/MAGNESIUM ACRYLATE COPOLYMER

CAS No.: 27515-37-3

Empirical Formula:
 $(C_3H_4O_2 \cdot C_2H_4)_x \cdot xMg$

Definition: Ethylene/Magnesium Acrylate Copolymer is a copolymer of ethylene and magnesium acrylate monomers.

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

EXHIBIT 2

Confidential Redacted Proprietary Documents

Identification

REDACTED

Nom Chimique : CONDENSAT DIACIDE EN C36 HYDROGENE/ETHYLENE DIAMINE, ESTERIFIE PAR ALCOOL STEARYLIQUE

Nom CTFA :

REDACTED

Références commerciales

| Références commerciales | Fournisseurs |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| UNICLEAR 100 V | REDACTED |

REDACTED

| Numéro de CAS | Nom CTFA substance | Nom européen substance | % sub. | Rôle | Type | Color index | % etiq. | N° eincs |
|---------------|---|------------------------|--------|----------|------|-------------|---------|----------|
| REDACTED | ETHYLENEDIAMINE/TALL OIL DIMER ACID/STEARYL ALCOHOL COPOLYMER | | | REDACTED | | | | |
| | REDACTED | | | | | | | |

REDACTED

05/07/2000

REDACTED

Identification.

Code R.A.D:

Codage demandé le : 13/07/00

Code Oréal: REDACTED

Code attribué le : 07/11/00

Réf. Commerciale

Fabricant / Distributeur

UNCLEAR 100 VG

REDACTED

(DGT) UNCLEAR 100 VG

Nom chimique R.A.D : CONDENSAT DIACIDE EN C18 HYDROGENE/ETHYLENE DIAMINE, ESTERIFIE PAR
ALCOOL STEARYLIQUE (PM: ENVIRON 4000) STABILISE (ANOX 30)
Nom INCI USA : ETHYLENEDIAMINE/TEARYL DIMER DILINOLEATE COPOLYMER

REDACTED

EXHIBIT 3

Pending Claims in Copending Applications and Patents

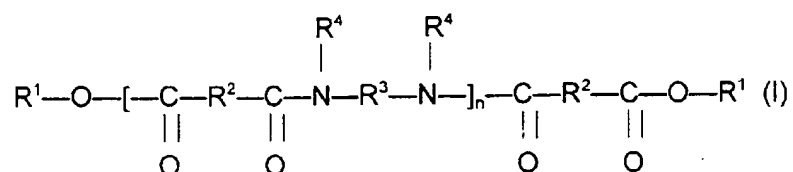
PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/787,440
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0816-02000
Filed: February 27, 2004



Claims 1-113. (Canceled)

114. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising including in said mascara:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42}

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36}

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to

C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(iii) water;

(iv) at least one coloring agent; and

(v) at least one preservative.

115. (Canceled)

116. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 114, further comprising including silica.

117. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 114, further comprising including at least one volatile solvent.

118. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 117, wherein said at least one volatile solvent is ~~chosen from~~ isododecane.

119. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 114, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

120. (Canceled)

121. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 114, further comprising including a liquid fatty phase structured by said at least one polymer.

122. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising including in said mascara:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;
- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

123. (Canceled)

124. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 122, further comprising including silica.

125. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 122, further comprising including at least one volatile solvent.

126. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 125, wherein said at least one volatile solvent is ~~chosen from~~ isododecane.

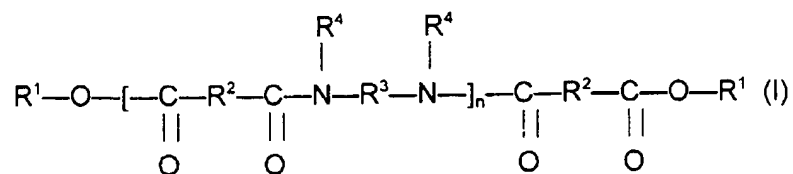
127. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 122, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

128. (Canceled)

129. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 122, further comprising including a liquid fatty phase structured by said at least one polymer.

130. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising mixing:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

131. (Canceled).

132. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 130, further comprising mixing silica.

133. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 130, further comprising mixing at least one volatile solvent.

134. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 133, wherein said at least one volatile solvent is isododecane.

135. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 130, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

136. (Canceled)

137. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 130, further comprising mixing a liquid fatty phase structured by said at least one polymer.

138. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising mixing:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;
- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

139. (Canceled)

140. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 138, further comprising mixing silica.

141. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 138, further comprising mixing at least one volatile solvent.

142. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 141, wherein said at least one volatile solvent is isododecane.

143 (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 138, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

144. (Canceled)

145. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara according to claim 138, further comprising mixing a liquid fatty phase structured by said at least one polymer.

146. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising including in said mascara:

(i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;

- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer

dilinoleate copolymer;

- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

147. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising mixing:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer

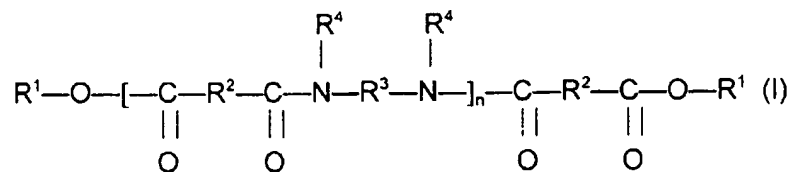
dilinoleate copolymer;

- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

148. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising

including in said mascara:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(iii) water; and

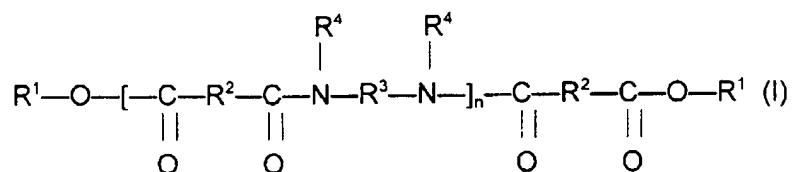
(iv) at least one preservative.

149. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara according to claim 148, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

150. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara according to claim 148, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

151. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara comprising mixing:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42}

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36}

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(iii) water; and

(iv) at least one preservative.

152. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara according to claim 151, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

153. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara according to claim 151, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

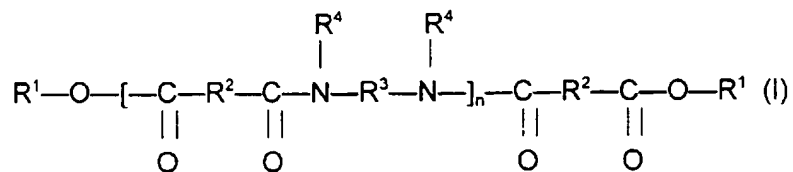
154. (Previously presented) A mascara product comprising:

(i) a packaging article;

(ii) a mascara composition comprising:

(a) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;

(b) at least one polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen;

(c) water;

(d) at least one coloring agent; and

(e) at least one preservative; and

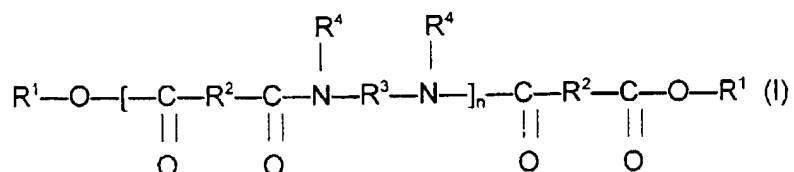
(iii) an apparatus for applying said mascara to eyelashes.

155. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 154, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

156. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 154, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

157. (Previously presented) A mascara product comprising:

- (i) a packaging article;
- (ii) a mascara composition comprising:
 - (a) at least one inert filler chosen from kaolin and PTFE;
 - (b) at least one polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42}

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36}

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(c) water; and

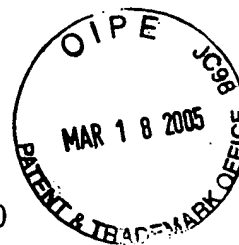
(d) at least one preservative; and

(iii) an apparatus for applying said mascara to eyelashes.

158. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 157, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

159. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 157, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

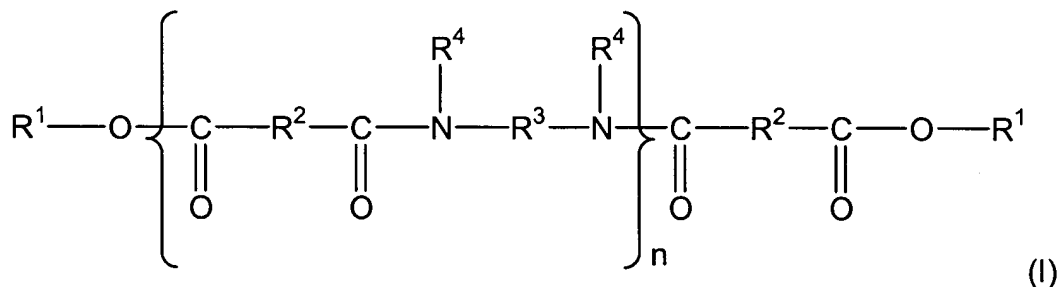
PENDING CLAIMS
 Application No. 10/012,029
 Attorney Docket No. 05725.1003-00000
 Filed: December 11, 2001



1-126. (Cancelled)

127. (Previously presented) A method of lengthening eyelashes, comprising:
 applying to the eyelashes an effective amount of a mascara comprising a composition
 comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium:

at least one first polymer of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

a dispersion of particles of at least one second polymer that is film-forming and insoluble in said medium.

128. (Cancelled)

129. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 127, wherein the at least one first polymer has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1,000 to 30,000.

130. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 127, wherein the at least one first polymer is chosen from ethylene diamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

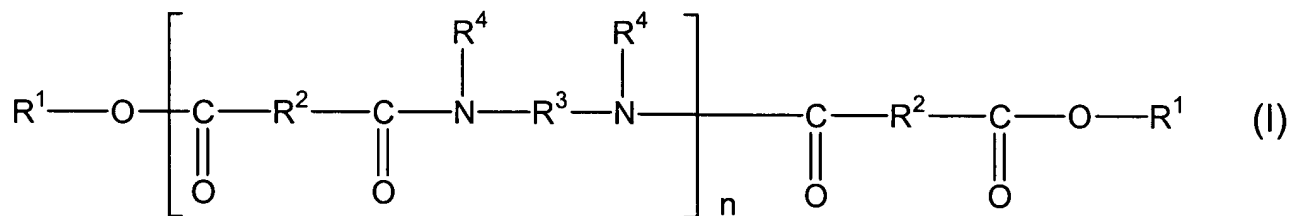
131. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 127, wherein R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_{10} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups.

PENDING CLAIMS
 Application No. 10/198,931
 Attorney Docket No. 05725.0896-00000
 Filed: July 22, 2002

Claim 1 (previously presented): A composition comprising:

(i) at least one heteropolymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula

(I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one polyamide polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all ester groups and all amide groups comprised in said at least one polyamide polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of all R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms

and nitrogen atoms, with the proviso that R^3 comprises at least 2 carbon atoms;
and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups and a direct bond to at least one group chosen from R^3 and another R^4 such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R^4 , the nitrogen atom to which both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen atoms;

(ii) fibers; and

(iii) at least one compound chosen from at least one polysaccharide resin and at least one copolymer film former chosen from di-block, tri-block, multi-block, and radial copolymers,

wherein said at least one heteropolymer is present in an amount effective to disperse said fibers.

Claims 2-18 (canceled).

Claim 19 (previously presented): The composition according to claim 1, wherein in said formula (I), n is an integer ranging from 1 to 5.

Claim 20 (original): The composition according to claim 1, further comprising at least one liquid fatty phase.

Claim 21 (original): The composition according to claim 20, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase of the composition comprises at least one oil.

Claim 22 (original): The composition according to claim 21, wherein said at least one oil is chosen from at least one polar oil and at least one apolar oil.

Claim 23 (original): The composition according to claim 22, wherein said at least one polar oil is chosen from:

- hydrocarbon-based plant oils with a high content of triglycerides comprising fatty acid esters of glycerol in which the fatty acids comprise chains having from 4 to 24 carbon atoms, said chains optionally being chosen from linear and branched, and saturated and unsaturated chains;

- synthetic oils or esters of formula R_5COOR_6 in which R_5 is chosen from linear and branched fatty acid residues comprising from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and $R_5 + R_6 \geq 10$;

- synthetic ethers comprising from 10 to 40 carbon atoms;

- C_8 to C_{26} fatty alcohols; and

- C_8 to C_{26} fatty acids.

Claim 24 (original): The composition according to claim 22, wherein said at least one apolar oil is chosen from:

- silicone oils chosen from volatile and non-volatile, linear and cyclic polydimethylsiloxanes that are liquid at room temperature;

- polydimethylsiloxanes comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups which are pendant and/or at the end of the silicone chain, the groups each comprising from 2 to 24 carbon atoms;
- phenylsilicones; and
- hydrocarbons chosen from linear and branched, volatile and non-volatile hydrocarbons of synthetic and mineral origin.

Claim 25 (original): The composition according to claim 20, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one non-volatile oil.

Claim 26 (original): The composition according to claim 25, wherein said at least one non-volatile oil is chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils of mineral, plant and synthetic origin, synthetic esters and ethers, and silicone oils.

Claim 27 (original): The composition according to claim 26, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase is present in an amount ranging from 1% to 99% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Claim 28 (original): The composition according to claim 20, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one volatile solvent chosen from hydrocarbon-based solvents and silicone solvents optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups that are pendant or at the end of a silicone chain.

Claim 29 (original): The composition according to claim 1, wherein said fibers are chosen from natural and synthetic fibers.

Claim 30 (original): The composition according to claim 29, wherein said natural fibers are chosen from cotton, silk, wool, and other keratin fibers.

Claim 31 (currently amended): The composition according to claim 29, wherein said synthetic fibers are chosen from polyester, rayon, ~~[[nylon]]~~ nylon, and other polyamide fibers.

Claim 32 (currently amended): The composition according to claim ~~[[28]]~~ 29, wherein said fibers have an average length ranging from 0.5 mm to 4.0 mm.

Claim 33 (original): The composition according to claim 32, wherein said fibers have an average length ranging from 1.5 mm to 2.5 mm.

Claim 34 (original): The composition according to claim 1, wherein said fibers are present in the composition in an amount ranging from 0.5% to 10% relative to the total weight of the composition.

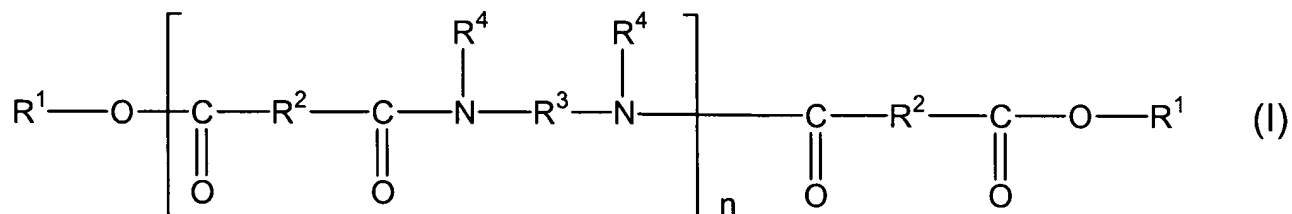
Claim 35 (previously presented): The composition according to claim 1, further comprising at least one film former different from said at least one compound chosen from at least one polysaccharide resin and at least one

copolymer film former chosen from di-block, tri-block, multi-block, and radial copolymers.

Claim 36 (previously presented): The composition according to claim 1, wherein the composition is in a form chosen from a fluid gel, rigid gel, fluid single emulsion, rigid single emulsion, fluid multiple emulsion, and rigid multiple emulsion.

Claim 37 (previously presented): A composition comprising:

(i) at least one heteropolymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one polyamide polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all ester groups and all amide groups comprised in said at least one polyamide polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms, with the proviso that R^3 comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups and a direct bond to at least one group chosen from R^3 and another R^4 such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R^4 , the nitrogen atom to which both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(ii) fibers,

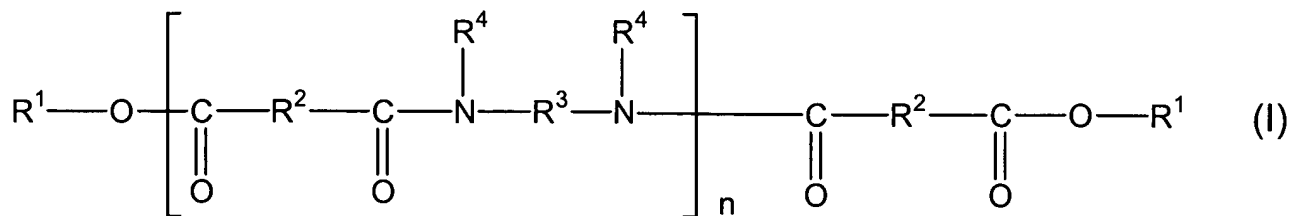
(iii) at least one polysaccharide resin, and

(iv) at least one copolymer film former chosen from di-block, tri-block, multi-block, and radial copolymers,

wherein said at least one heteropolymer is present in an amount effective to disperse said fibers.

Claim 38 (currently amended): A method for dispersing fibers in a cosmetic composition which comprises fibers comprising including in said cosmetic composition[[(i)]] at least one heteropolymer chosen from polyamide

polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one polyamide polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all ester groups and all amide groups comprised in said at least one polyamide polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of all R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms, with the proviso that R³ comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups and a direct bond to at least one group chosen from R³ and another R⁴ such that when said at least one group is chosen from

another R^4 , the nitrogen atom to which both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

in an amount effective to disperse said fibers.

Claims 39-40 (canceled).

Claim 41 (original): The method according to claim 38, wherein said cosmetic composition further comprises at least one liquid fatty phase.

Claim 42 (original): The method according to claim 38, wherein said cosmetic composition further comprises at least one compound chosen from at least one polysaccharide resin and at least one copolymer film former chosen from di-block, tri-block, multi-block, and radial copolymers.

Claim 43 (previously presented): The composition according to claim 1, wherein the at least one heteropolymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

Claim 44 (previously presented): The composition according to claim 37, wherein the at least one heteropolymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

Claim 45 (previously presented): The method according to claim 38, wherein the at least one heteropolymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

Claim 46 (previously presented): The composition according to claim 1, wherein the at least one heteropolymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

Claim 47 (previously presented): The composition according to claim 37, wherein the at least one heteropolymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

Claim 48 (previously presented): The method according to claim 38, wherein the at least one heteropolymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No.: 09/937,314
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0932-00000
Filed: September 24, 2001

Claims 1-145. (Canceled)

146. (Currently amended) A method for making up eyelashes comprising applying to said eyelashes a mascara comprising:

- (i) isododecane;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;
- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

147-154. (Canceled)

155. (New) A method for making up eyelashes comprising applying to said eyelashes a mascara comprising:

- (i) isododecane;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer;
- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/012,051
Attorney Docket No. 05725.1004-00000
Filed: December 11, 2001

Claims 1-142. (Cancelled)

143. A process for increasing the adhesion and/or expressly loading make-up on eyelashes, comprising applying to said eyelashes a mascara comprising:

(i) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;

(ii) water;

(iii) at least one coloring agent; and

(iv) at least one preservative;

wherein said mascara comprises a fatty phase, and

further wherein said applying said mascara increases the adhesion and/or expressly loads said mascara on the eyelashes.

144. The process according to claim 143, wherein said mascara further comprises at least one second polymer that is film-forming and different than the at least one polymer.

145. (Cancelled)

146. The process according to claim 144, wherein said at least one second polymer is hydroxyethylcellulose.

147. The process according to claim 143, wherein said fatty phase comprises at least one hydrocarbon-based oil.

148. The process according to claim 147, wherein said at least one hydrocarbon-based oil is isododecane.

149. The process according to claim 143, wherein said fatty phase comprises at least one silicone oil.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/012,052
Attorney Docket No. 05725.1005-00000
Filed: December 11, 2001

1. - 131. (Canceled).

132. (New) A method for making up or caring for keratinous material comprising applying to said keratinous material a cosmetic composition comprising, in a physiologically acceptable aqueous medium:

- (i) at least one wax in the form of a wax-in-water emulsion, and
- (ii) at least one first polyamide polymer having a weight-average molecular mass of less than 100,000 and comprising a polymer backbone comprising hydrocarbonaceous repeating units, the hydrocarbonaceous repeating units comprising:
 - (a) at least one nonpendent amide unit in said backbone, and
 - (b) at least one fatty chain chosen from pendent fatty chains and terminal fatty chains, wherein the at least one fatty chain comprises from 8 to 120 carbon atoms, is bonded to the at least one nonpendent amide unit, and is optionally functionalized.

133. (New) The composition according to claim 132, wherein the at least one fatty chain is present in an amount ranging from 40 to 98% of the total number of the at least one nonpendent amide unit and the at least one fatty chain.

134. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one fatty chain is chosen from pendent fatty chains and is bonded directly to a nitrogen atom of the at least one amide unit.

135. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one fatty chain is chosen from terminal fatty chains bonded to the backbone via at least one bonding group.

136. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polyamide polymer is present in an amount ranging from 0.01% to 10% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

137. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

138. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

139. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax has a melting point ranging from greater than 30°C to 120°C.

140. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax is chosen from beeswax, lanolin wax, Chinese insect wax, rice wax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, ouricury wax, cork fiber wax, sugar cane wax, Japan wax and sumac wax, montan wax, microcrystalline waxes, paraffin waxes, ozokerites, ceresin wax, lignite wax, polyethylene waxes, waxes obtained by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, fatty acid esters and glycerides that are solid at 40°C, waxes obtained by catalytic hydrogenation of animal or vegetable oils containing groups chosen from linear and branched C₈-C₃₂ fatty chains, silicone waxes, and fluorinated waxes.

141. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax has a hardness ranging from 0.05 MPa to 15 MPa.

142. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax is dispersed in the form of particles having a mean size ranging from 50 nm to 3.5 μm .

143. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one wax is present in a content ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight with respect to the total weight of the composition.

144. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one film-forming polymer different than said first polyamide polymer.

145. (New) The method according to claim 144, wherein the at least one film-forming polymer is chosen from the group formed by vinyl polymers, polyurethanes, polyesters, polyamides, polyureas, and cellulose polymers.

146. (New) The method according to claim 144, wherein the at least one film-forming polymer is dissolved in the aqueous phase.

147. (New) The method according to claim 144, wherein the at least one film-forming polymer is in the form of particles in aqueous dispersion.

148. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises an emulsifying surfactant.

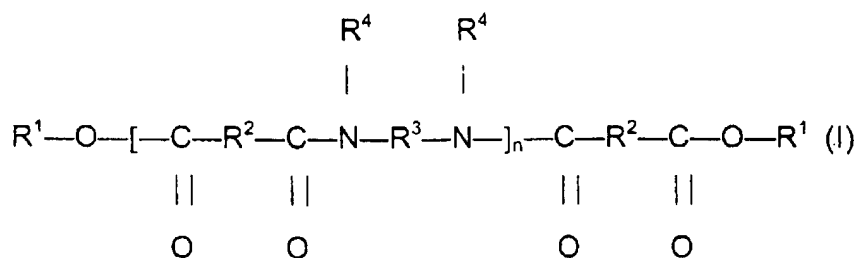
149. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one organic solvent that is miscible with water.

150. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one thickening agent.

151. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one coloring material.

152. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the composition further comprises at least one additive chosen from antioxidants, fillers, preservatives, fragrances, neutralizing agents, cosmetic or dermatological active principles, and oils.

153. (New) The method according to claim 132, wherein the at least one first polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



wherein:

n is a number of amide units such that the number of ester groups in formula (I) ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of ester and amide groups;

R^1 is independently chosen from alkyl and alkenyl groups containing at least 4 carbon atoms;

R^2 is independently chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups, wherein 50% of the R^2 groups are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

R^3 is independently chosen from organic groups containing at least 2 carbon atoms, hydrogen, and optionally at least one atom chosen from oxygen and nitrogen atoms; and

R^4 is independently chosen from hydrogen, C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, or a direct bond to R^3 or to another R^4 , such that the nitrogen atom to which R^3 and R^4 are both attached forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined by R^4-N-R^3 , wherein at least 50% of the R^4 groups are hydrogen.

154. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein n is a whole number ranging from 1 to 5.

155. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein R^1 is independently chosen from C_{12} to C_{22} alkyl groups.

156. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein R^2 is independently chosen from C_{10} to C_{42} hydrocarbonaceous groups.

157. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein R^3 is independently chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbonaceous groups or polyoxyalkylated groups.

158. (New) The method according to claim 153, wherein R⁴ is a hydrogen atom.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/046,568
Attorney Docket No. 05725.1018-00000
Filed: January 16, 2002

1-97. (Canceled)

98. A cosmetic process for making up or nontherapeutically treating the nails of human beings, comprising:

applying to the nails of human beings an effective amount of a composition comprising:

a liquid organic phase comprising at least one volatile organic solvent and at least one first polymer with a weight-average molecular weight of less than or equal to 100,000 comprising:

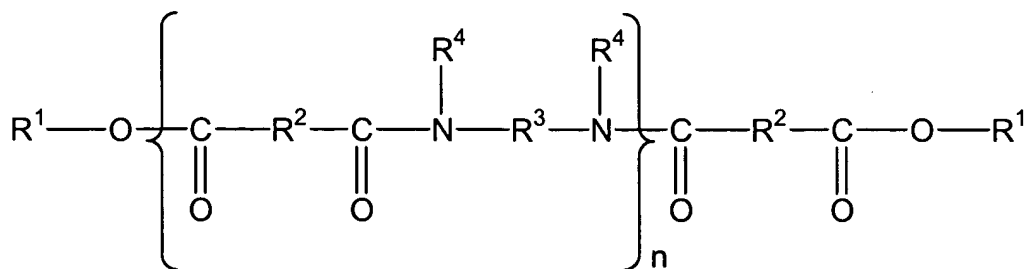
a) a polymer backbone comprising hydrocarbon-based repeating units, said units comprising at least one hetero atom in said backbone, and

b) at least one fatty chain containing from 6 to 120 carbon atoms and chosen from at least one pendent fatty chain and at least one terminal fatty chain, wherein the at least one fatty chain is linked to the hydrocarbon-based units and is optionally functionalized,

wherein said at least one volatile organic solvent and said at least one first polymer are present in the composition in a combined amount effective to give a structured composition.

99-105. (Canceled)

106. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein the at least one first polymer is chosen from a polymer of formula (I) and mixtures thereof:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms with the proviso that R³ comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups and a direct bond to group chosen from R³ and another R⁴ such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R⁴, the nitrogen atom to which

both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen atoms.

107. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 106, wherein the at least one first polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

108. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein said organic phase comprises at least one volatile organic solvent exhibiting mean Hansen solubility parameters dD , dP and dH at 25°C; wherein dD , dP and dH satisfy the following conditions:

$$15 \text{ (J/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2} \leq dD \leq 19 \text{ (J/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$$

$$dP \leq 10 \text{ (J/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}; \text{ and}$$

$$dH \leq 10 \text{ (J/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}.$$

109. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 108, wherein $dP \leq 5 \text{ (J/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$.

110. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 108, wherein $dH \leq 9 \text{ (J/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$.

111. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 108, wherein dD , dP and dH obey the relationship

$$\sqrt{4(17 - dD)^2 + dP^2 + dH^2} < L$$

wherein L is equal to $10 \text{ (J/cm}^3\text{)}^{1/2}$.

112. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 111, wherein L is equal to

9 (J/cm³)^{1/2}.

113. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein the composition further comprises at least one second film-forming polymer.

114. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 113, wherein the at least one second film-forming polymer is chosen from cellulose polymers, polyurethanes, acrylic polymers, vinyl polymers, polyvinylbutyrals, alkyd resins, resins resulting from aldehyde condensation products, and arylsulfonamide-epoxy resins.

115. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein the at least one volatile organic solvent is chosen from esters having from 4 to 8 carbon atoms and alkanes having from 6 to 10 carbon atoms.

116. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein the at least one volatile organic solvent is chosen from ethyl acetate, n-propyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, and heptane.

117. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein the at least one volatile organic solvent is chosen from branched C₈-C₁₆ alkanes, and branched C₈-C₁₆ esters.

118. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein the volatile organic solvent is chosen from C₈-C₁₆ isoparaffins, and isododecane.

119. (New) The cosmetic process according to claim 98, wherein the liquid organic phase additionally comprises at least one nonvolatile oil.

120. (New) The composition according to claim 98, wherein the composition further comprises at least one additive chosen from coloring materials, antioxidants,

preservatives, fragrances, fillers, waxes, neutralizing agents, cosmetic or dermatological active principles, dispersing agents, spreading agents, and sunscreens.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/047,987
Attorney Docket No. 05725.1020-00000
Filed: January 17, 2002



1.-147. (Canceled)

148. (New) A composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises at least one fluoro oil, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase is structured with at least one structuring polymer with a weight-average molecular mass of less than or equal to 1,000,000, comprising:

a) a polymer skeleton having hydrocarbon-based repeating units containing at least one hetero atom, and

b) optionally at least one fatty chain chosen from at least one pendent fatty chain and at least one terminal fatty chain,

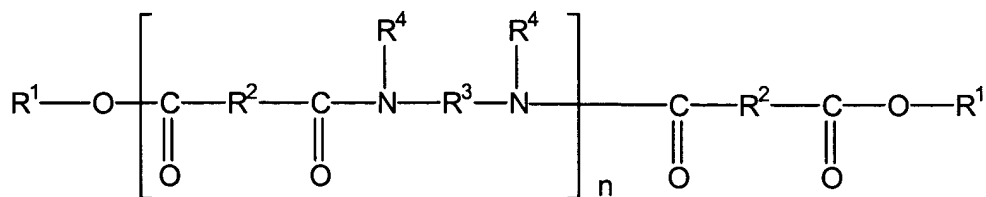
wherein the at least one fatty chain comprises from 6 to 120 carbon atoms, is linked to the hydrocarbon-based units, and is optionally functionalized, and

wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase and the at least one polymer form a physiologically acceptable medium.

149. (New) The composition according to claim 148, wherein the at least one hetero atom in the hydrocarbon-based repeating units of the polymer is a nitrogen atom.

150. (New) The composition according to claim 148, wherein the hydrocarbon-based repeating units are amide groups and said polymer skeleton is a polyamide skeleton.

151. (New) The composition according to claim 148, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one polyamide polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all ester groups and all amide groups comprised in said at least one polyamide polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

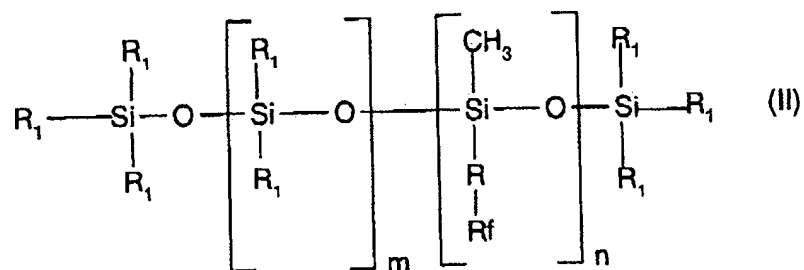
- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms, with the proviso that R³ comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups and a direct bond to at least one group chosen from R³ and another R⁴ such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R⁴, the nitrogen atom to which both R³ and R⁴ are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R⁴-N-R³, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen atoms.

152. (New) The composition according to claim 148, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is present in the composition in an amount ranging from 0.5% to 80% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

153. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from fluorosilicone compounds of formula (II):



wherein:

R is chosen from linear and branched divalent alkyl groups containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

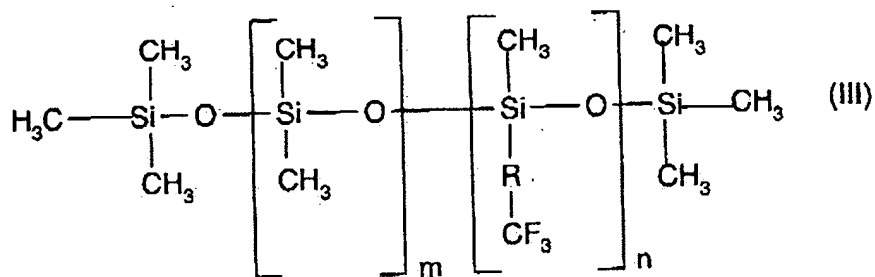
R_f is a fluoroalkyl radical containing from 1 to 9 carbon atoms;

R₁ is independently chosen from C₁-C₂₀ alkyl radicals, hydroxyl radicals, and phenyl radicals;

m ranges from 0 to 150; and

n ranges from 1 to 300.

154. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from fluorosilicone compounds of formula (III) below:



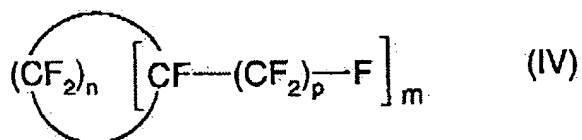
wherein:

R is chosen from divalent methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl groups;

m ranges from 0 to 80; and

n ranges from 1 to 30.

155. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from perfluorocycloalkyls of formula (IV):



wherein:

n is equal to 4 or 5;

m is equal to 1 or 2; and

p ranges from 1 to 3;

with the proviso that when $m = 2$, the $(\text{CF}_2)_p-\text{F}$ groups are not necessarily alpha to each other.

156. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from fluoroalkyl and heterofluoroalkyl compounds of formula (V):



wherein:

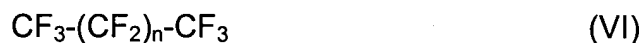
t is 0 or 1;

n ranges from 0 to 3;

X is chosen from linear and branched divalent perfluoroalkyl radicals containing from 2 to 5 carbon atoms; and

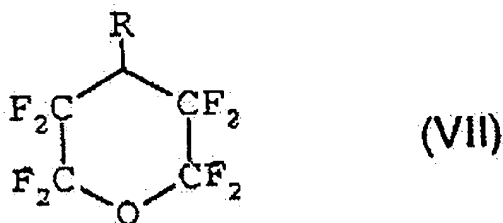
Z is chosen from O, S, NH, $-(CH_2)_n-CH_3$, wherein n is defined as above, and $-(CF_2)_m-CF_3$, wherein m ranges from 2 to 5.

157. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from perfluoroalkane compounds of formula (VI):



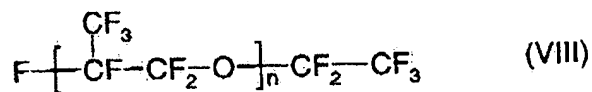
wherein n ranges from 2 to 6.

158. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from perfluoromorpholine derivatives of formula (VII):

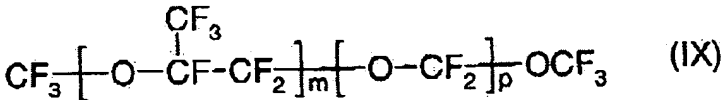


wherein R is chosen from C_1 - C_4 perfluoroalkyl radicals.

159. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from the perfluoropolyethers of formulae (VIII) and (IX):

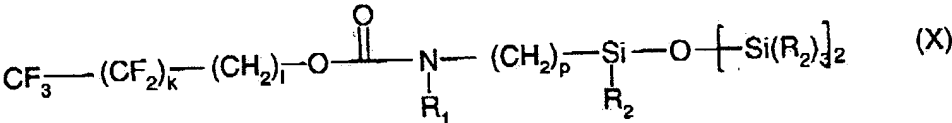


wherein n ranges from 7 to 30; and



wherein the ratio m/p ranges from 20 to 40, and the molecular weight ranges from 500 to 20,000.

160. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from fluorosilicone compounds of formula (X):



wherein:

k ranges from 1 to 17;

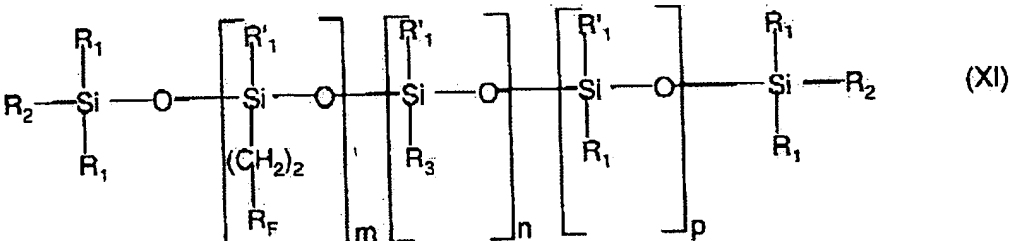
l ranges from 1 to 18;

p ranges from 1 to 6;

R₁ is chosen from hydrogen and C₁-C₆ alkyl radicals;

R₂ is chosen from C₁-C₆ alkyl radicals and -OSi(R₃)₃, R₃ being chosen from

161. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from fluoroalkylsilicones of formula (XI):



wherein:

R_1 and R'_1 are independently chosen from linear and branched alkyl radicals containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and phenyl radicals;

R_2 is chosen from R_1 , $-OH$, and $-(CH_2)_f-R_F$, f being an integer ranging from 0 to 10;

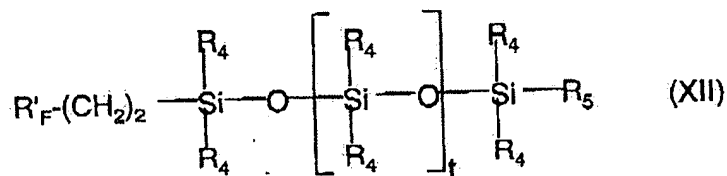
R_3 is chosen from linear and branched alkyl radicals containing from 6 to 22 carbon atoms;

R_F is chosen from $-(CF_2)_q-CF_3$, q being an integer ranging from 0 to 10;

m and n are independently chosen from an integer ranging from 1 to 50; and

p is an integer ranging from 0 to 2,000.

162. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is chosen from fluoroalkylsilicones of formula (XII):



wherein:

R_4 is chosen from linear and branched alkyl radicals containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and phenyl radicals;

R_5 is chosen from linear and branched alkyl radicals containing from 6 to 22 carbon atoms, and phenyl radicals;

R'_F is chosen from $-(CF_2)_s-CF_3$, wherein s is an integer ranging from 0 to 15; and

t is an integer ranging from 1 to 2,000.

163. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one fluoro oil is present in an amount ranging from 0.1% to 50% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

164. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, further comprising at least one additional oil, other than the said at least one fluoro oil.

165. (New) The composition according to claim 148, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase further comprises one additional non-volatile oil, other than said fluoro oil.

166. (New) The composition according to claim 148, further comprising at least one volatile solvent.

167. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase further comprises an apolar oil.

168. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase is present in an amount ranging from 5% to 99% by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition.

169. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, further comprising at least one dyestuff.

170. (New) The composition according to Claim 148, further comprising at least one additive chosen from water, antioxidants, essential oils, preserving agents, fragrances, fillers, waxes, fatty compounds that are pasty at room temperature, neutralizers, polymers that are liposoluble or dispersible in the physiologically acceptable medium, cosmetic agents, dermatological active agents, and dispersants.

171. (New) The composition according to claim 148, wherein the composition is in the form of a rigid gel or stick.

172. (New) The composition according to claim 148, wherein the composition is a cosmetic composition chosen from mascara, eyeliner, a foundation, a lipstick, a blusher, a deodorant product, a make-up-removing product, a body make-up product, an eye shadow, a face powder, a concealer product, a shampoo, a conditioner, an antisen product, a bodycare product, a facial care product, or a nail varnish.

173. (New) A process for caring for, making up, or treating a keratin material, comprising the application to the keratin material of a cosmetic composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises at least one fluoro oil, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase is structured with at least one structuring polymer with a weight-average molecular mass of less than or equal to 1,000,000, comprising:

a) a polymer skeleton having hydrocarbon-based repeating units containing at least one hetero atom, and

b) optionally at least one fatty chain chosen from at least one pendent fatty chain and at least one terminal fatty chain,

wherein the at least one fatty chain comprises from 6 to 120 carbon atoms, is linked to the hydrocarbon-based units, and is optionally functionalized, and

wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase and the at least one polymer form a physiologically acceptable medium.

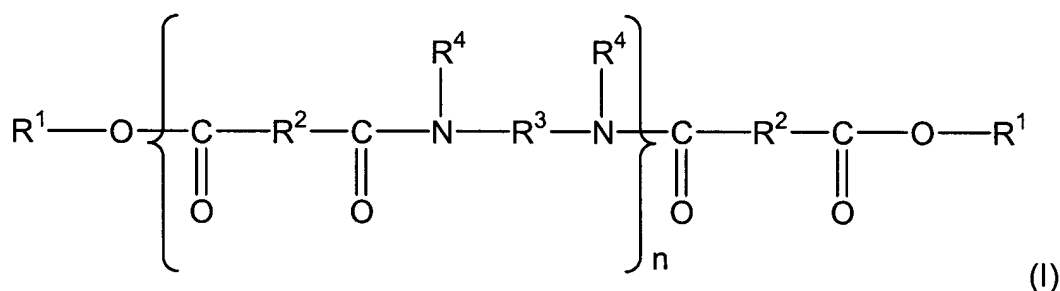
PENDING CLAIMS
 Application No. 09/733,899
 Attorney Docket No. 05725.0594-00000
 Filed: December 12, 2000

1.-244. (Cancelled)

245. (Previously presented) A cosmetic composition comprising:

at least one liquid fatty phase in said cosmetic composition which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen;
and

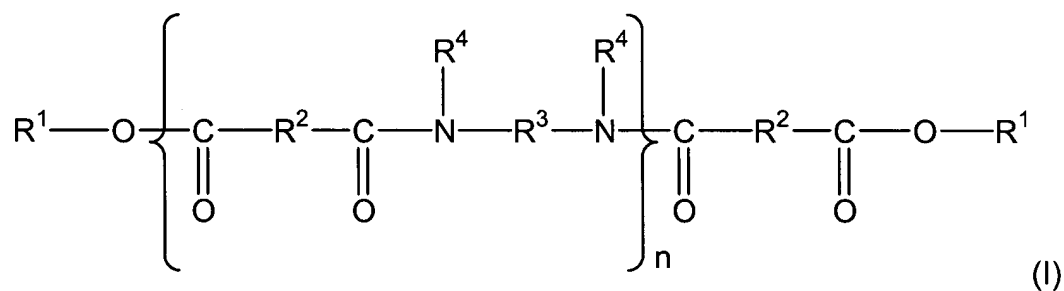
(ii) at least one film-forming silicone resin.

246. (Original) The composition according to claim 245, wherein said composition is a solid.

247. (Previously presented) A make-up and/or care and/or treatment composition for keratinous fibers comprising:

at least one liquid fatty phase in said composition which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42}

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36}

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;
and

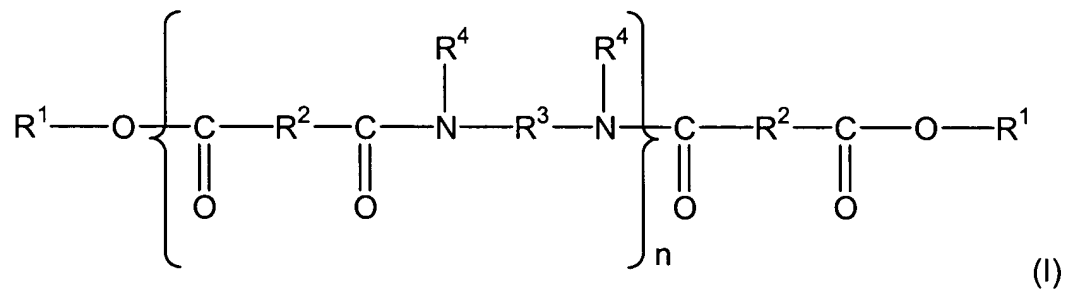
(ii) at least one film-forming silicone resin.

248.-252. (Cancelled)

253. (Previously presented) A method for care, make up, or treatment of a keratin material chosen from lips, skin, and keratinous fibers, comprising the application to said keratin material of a cosmetic composition comprising:

at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from

10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

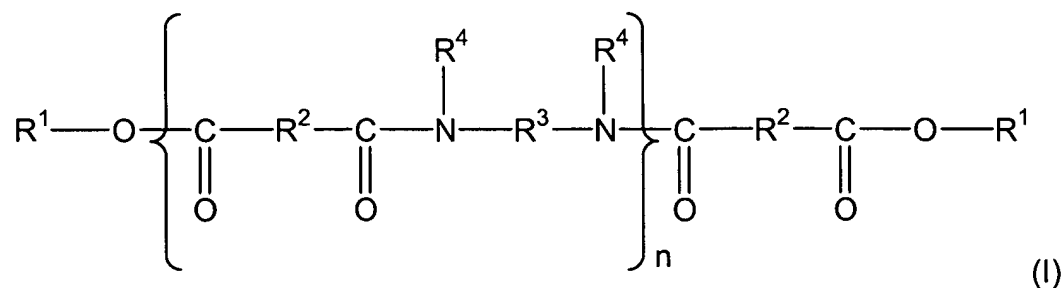
- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

(ii) at least one film-forming silicone resin.

254. (Previously presented) A method for making a cosmetic composition in the form of a physiologically acceptable composition comprising including in said composition

at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

(ii) at least one film-forming silicone resin.

255.-267. (Cancelled)

268. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase of the composition comprises at least one oil.

269. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 268, wherein said at least one oil is chosen from at least one polar oil and at least one apolar oil.

270. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 269, wherein said at least one polar oil is chosen from:

- hydrocarbon-based plant oils with a high content of triglycerides comprising fatty acid esters of glycerol in which the fatty acids comprise chains having from 4 to 24 carbon atoms, said chains optionally being chosen from linear and branched, and saturated and unsaturated chains;

- synthetic oils or esters of formula R_5COOR_6 in which R_5 is chosen from linear and branched fatty acid residues comprising from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and $R_5 + R_6 \geq 10$;

- synthetic ethers containing from 10 to 40 carbon atoms;

- C_8 to C_{26} fatty alcohols; and

- C_8 to C_{26} fatty acids.

271. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 269, wherein said at least one apolar oil is chosen from:

- silicone oils chosen from volatile and non-volatile, linear and cyclic polydimethylsiloxanes that are liquid at room temperature;

- polydimethylsiloxanes comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups which are pendant and/or at the end of the silicone chain, the groups each containing from 2 to 24 carbon atoms;

- phenylsilicones; and

- hydrocarbons chosen from linear and branched, volatile and non-volatile hydrocarbons of synthetic and mineral origin.

272. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one non-volatile oil.

273. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 272, wherein said at least one non-volatile oil is chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils of mineral, plant and synthetic origin, synthetic esters and ethers, and silicone oils.

274. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one volatile solvent chosen from hydrocarbon-based solvents and silicone solvents optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups that are pendant or at the end of a silicone chain.

275. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein said composition further comprises at least one additional fatty material.

276. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 275, wherein said at least one additional fatty material is chosen from gums, fatty materials pasty at ambient temperature, and resins.

277. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein said at least one film-forming silicone resin is chosen from silsesquioxanes and siloxysilicates.

278. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 277, wherein said silsesquioxanes comprise repeating units of $(\text{RSiO}_{3/2})_x$ where X is less than 2000.

279. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 278, wherein x is 500 or less.

280. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 277, wherein said silsesquioxanes are chosen from polymethylsilsesquioxanes comprising repeating units of formula $(\text{CH}_3\text{SiO}_{3/2})$.

281. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 277, wherein said siloxysilicates are chosen from trimethylsiloxysilicates.

282. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 281, wherein said trimethylsiloxysilicates comprise repeating units of $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{-Si-O}]_x\text{-(SiO}_{4/2})_y$, where x ranges from 50 to 80 and y ranges from 50 to 80.

283. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 280, wherein said polymethylsilsesquioxanes comprising repeating units of formula $(\text{CH}_3\text{SiO}_{3/2})$ further comprise up to 1% of polymerized repeating units of formula $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}_{2/2}$.

284. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein the at least one film-forming silicone resin comprises at least two units chosen from M, D, T, and Q and said at least two units satisfy the relationship $\text{R}_n\text{SiO}_{(4-n)/2}$ wherein n is a value ranging from 1.0 to 1.50.

285. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 284, wherein said at least one film-forming silicone resin is a solid at 25°C.

286. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 284, wherein said at least one film-forming silicone resin has a weight average molecular weight ranging from 1000 to 10000 grams/mole.

287. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein said at least one film-forming silicone resin comprises repeating M units and repeating Q units.

288. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 287, wherein the ratio of M units to Q units is 0.7:1.

289. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein said composition further comprises at least one additional film-former.

290. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein the composition is in a form chosen from a fluid anhydrous gel, rigid anhydrous gel, fluid simple emulsion, rigid simple emulsion, fluid multiple emulsion, and rigid multiple emulsion.

291. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

292. (Previously Presented) The cosmetic composition according to claim 245, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

293. (Previously Presented) The make-up and/or care and/or treatment composition according to claim 247, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

294. (Previously Presented) The make-up and/or care and/or treatment composition according to claim 247, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

295. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 253, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

296. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 253, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

297. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 254, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

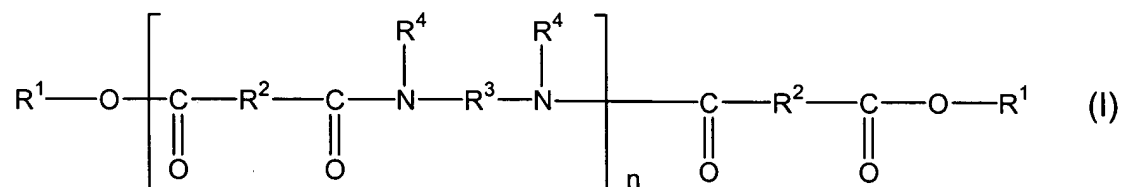
298. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 254, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 09/733,900
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0595
Filed: December 12, 2000

1. - 320. (Canceled)

321. (Previously presented) A mascara, an eyeliner, a foundation, a lipstick, a blusher, a make-up-removing product, a make-up product for the body, an eyeshadow, a face powder, a concealer product, a nail composition, a shampoo, a conditioner, an anti-sun product or a care product for the skin, lips, or hair comprising a composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase in said mascara, eyeliner, foundation, blusher, lipstick, make-up-removing product, make-up product for the body, eyeshadow, face powder, concealer product, nail composition, shampoo, conditioner, antisun product or care product for the skin, lips, or hair which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant.

322. (Original) The composition according to claim 321, wherein said composition is a solid.

323. (Canceled)

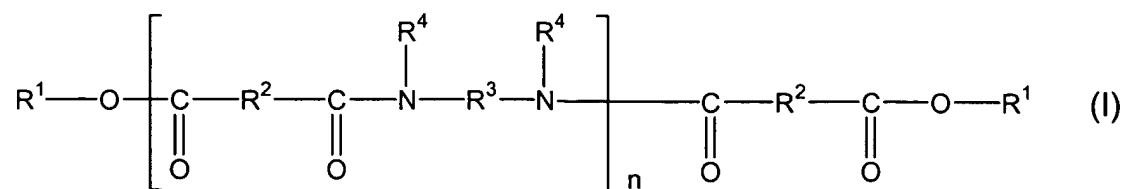
324. (Canceled)

325. (Previously presented) A make-up and/or care and/or treatment composition for keratinous fibers comprising:

at least one liquid fatty phase in said composition which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula

(I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

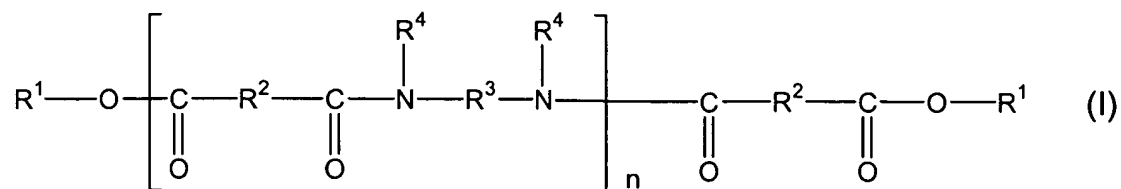
- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant.

326. - 329. (Canceled)

330. (Previously presented) A treatment, care or make-up composition for keratinous fibers comprising a structured composition containing

(i) at least one liquid fatty phase structured with at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen,

(ii) at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant, and

(iii) at least one coloring agent.

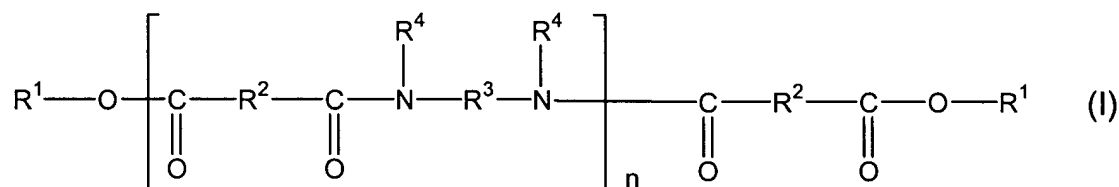
331. - 333. (Canceled)

334. (Previously presented) A method for care, make up, or treatment of a keratin material chosen from lips, skin, and keratinous fibers, comprising applying to said keratin material of a cosmetic composition comprising:

at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula

(I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen;
and

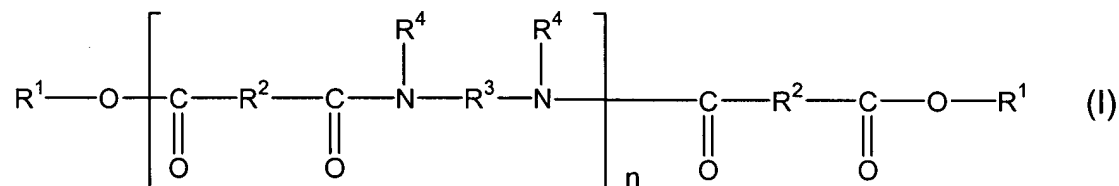
(ii) at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant.

335. (Previously presented) A method for making a cosmetic composition in the form of a physiologically acceptable composition comprising including in said composition

at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula

(I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

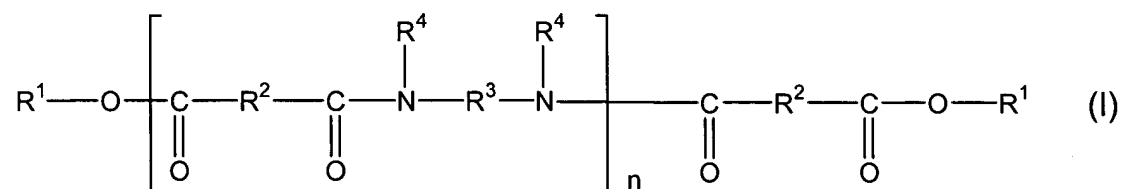
- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant.

336. (Canceled)

337. (Original) A method for providing at least one of resistance to shear and stability to a cosmetic composition, comprising including in said cosmetic composition a cosmetic composition at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from

10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

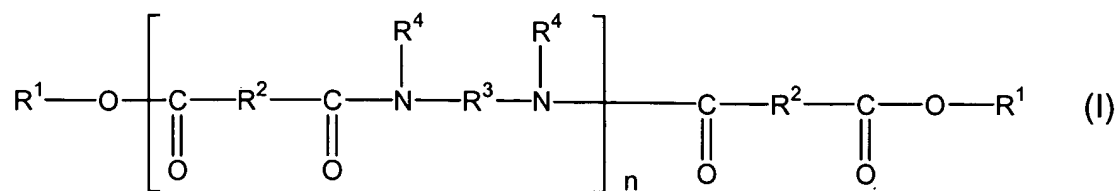
- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant,

and further wherein said at least one structuring polymer and said at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant are present in a combined amount effective to provide at least one property chosen from resistance to shear and stability.

338. (Previously presented) A make up, care, or treatment composition for the skin or lips comprising a structured composition comprising

- (i) at least one liquid fatty phase in said make up, care, or treatment composition structured with at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamide polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen, and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant.

339. - 347. (Canceled)

348. (Previously presented) The mascara, eyeliner, foundation, lipstick, blusher, make-up-removing product, make-up product for the body, eyeshadow, face powder, concealer product, nail composition, shampoo, conditioner, anti-sun product or care product for the skin, lips, or hair according to claim 321, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is lauryl methyl gluceth-10-hydroxypropyl dimmonium chloride.

349. (Previously presented) The make-up and/or care and/or treatment composition according to claim 325, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is lauryl methyl gluceth-10-hydroxypropyl dimmonium chloride.

350. (Previously presented) The treatment, care or make-up composition according to claim 330, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is lauryl methyl gluceth-10-hydroxypropyl dimmonium chloride.

351. (Previously presented) The method for care, make up, or treatment according to claim 334, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is lauryl methyl gluceth-10-hydroxypropyl dimmonium chloride.

352. (Previously presented) The method for making a cosmetic composition according to claim 335, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is lauryl methyl gluceth-10-hydroxypropyl dimmonium chloride.

353. (Previously presented) The method for providing at least one of resistance to shear and stability to a cosmetic composition according to claim 337, wherein the at

least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is lauryl methyl gluceth-10-hydroxypropyl dimmonium chloride.

354. (Previously presented) The make up, care, or treatment composition according to claim 338, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is lauryl methyl gluceth-10-hydroxypropyl dimmonium chloride.

355. (Previously presented) The mascara, eyeliner, foundation, lipstick, blusher, make-up-removing product, make-up product for the body, eyeshadow, face powder, concealer product, nail composition, shampoo, conditioner, anti-sun product or care product for the skin, lips, or hair according to claim 321, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

356. (Previously presented) The make-up and/or care and/or treatment composition according to claim 325, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

357. (Previously presented) The treatment, care or make-up composition according to claim 330, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

358. (Previously presented) The method for care, make up, or treatment according to claim 334, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

359. (Previously presented) The method for making a cosmetic composition according to claim 335, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

360. (Previously presented) The method for providing at least one of resistance to shear and stability to a cosmetic composition according to claim 337, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

362. (Previously presented) The make up, care, or treatment composition according to claim 338, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

363. (Previously presented) The mascara, an eyeliner, a foundation, a lipstick, a blusher, a make-up-removing product, a make-up product for the body, an eyeshadow, a face powder, a concealer product, a nail composition, a shampoo, a conditioner, an anti-sun product or a care product for the skin, lips, or hair according to claim 321, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

364. (Previously presented) The make-up and/or care and/or treatment composition according to claim 325, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

365. (Previously presented) The treatment, care or make-up composition according to claim 330, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

366. (Previously presented) The method for care, make up, or treatment according to claim 334, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

367. (Previously presented) The method for making a cosmetic composition according to claim 335, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

368. (Previously presented) The method for providing at least one of resistance to shear and stability to a cosmetic composition according to claim 337, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

369. (Previously presented) The make up, care, or treatment composition according to claim 338, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/203,374
Attorney Docket No. 06028.0019-00000
Filed: August 9, 2002

Claims 1-16 (canceled).

Claim 17 (previously presented): A process for making a colored make-up cosmetic composition which produces a transparent or translucent colored coat on at least one of the skin, lips and superficial body growths, comprising the following successive steps:

- (1) selecting a cosmetically acceptable base having at least one of bulk opaqueness, translucency and transparency,
- (2) preparing at least one series of samples of the cosmetic base, each series comprising increasing amounts of a coloring agent dissolved or dispersed in the cosmetically acceptable base,
- (3) spreading each of the samples of the at least one series over a transparent slide having a recess with a depth of 10 μm ,
- (4) measuring, for each of the samples of the at least one series, the transmission of the layer thus formed at a wavelength corresponding to the maximum of the absorption or scattering peak (λ_{max}) of the coloring agent,
- (5) drawing a calibration curve by plotting the values of the transmission at λ_{max} as a function of the concentration of the coloring agent,
- (6) selecting, from the calibration curve thus obtained, a concentration of the coloring agent corresponding to a transmission at λ_{max} ranging from 20% to 80%, and

(7) incorporating the at least one coloring agent from the at least one series, at the concentration selected in step (6), in a cosmetic base in the liquid state and identical to or different from that used in step (1).

Claim 18 (previously presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein, in step (6), the concentration of the coloring agent corresponding to a transmission at λ_{\max} ranging from 25% to 80% is selected from the calibration curve.

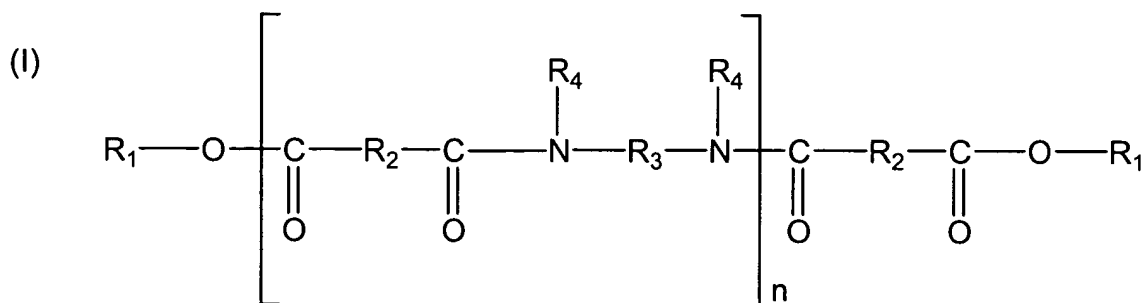
Claim 19 (previously presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the cosmetically acceptable base is a substantially colorless base.

Claim 20 (previously presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the cosmetically acceptable base is chosen from aqueous gels and oily gels.

Claim 21 (previously presented): The process according to claim 20, wherein the gel is in stick form.

Claim 22 (previously presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the cosmetically acceptable base is an anhydrous gel formed from a fatty phase which is liquid at ambient temperature comprising an oil chosen from polar oils and nonpolar oils, wherein the fatty phase is structured by a gelling agent for fatty phases which is chosen from at least one of hydrophobic pyrogenic silicas, gelling polyamides, hydrophobic galactomannans, waxes, and modified clays.

Claim 23 (previously presented): The process according to claim 22, wherein the gelling polyamide corresponds to the formula (I):



in which n represents a whole number such that the number of ester groups ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of the ester and amide groups;

R₁, which may be identical or different, represents a group chosen from alkyls having at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyls having at least 4 carbon atoms;

R₂, which may be identical or different, represents a C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbonaceous group, provided that 50% of the R₂ groups represent a C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbonaceous group;

R₃, which may be identical or different, represents an organic group having at least 2 carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, and optionally at least one atom chosen from oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms; and

R₄, which may be identical or different, represents a group chosen from hydrogen atoms, C₁ to C₁₀ alkyls, optionally directly bonded to R₃ or to another R₄, so that the nitrogen atom to which both R₃ and R₄ are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined by R₄-N-R₃, with at least 50% of the R₄ groups representing a hydrogen atom.

Claim 24 (previously presented): The process according to claim 23, wherein each R_1 , which may be identical or different, is chosen from alkyls having 4 to 24 carbon atoms and alkenyls having 4 to 24 carbon atoms.

Claim 25 (previously presented): The process according to claim 22, wherein the modified clay is a hectorite modified by a C_{12} - C_{22} fatty acid ammonium chloride.

Claim 26 (previously presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the coloring agent is chosen from at least one of water-soluble dyes, fat soluble dyes, pigments, pearlescence agents, and lakes.

Claim 27 (previously presented): The process according to claim 26, wherein the water-soluble dye is chosen from at least one of fuchsin, extracts of sorghum, *Pterocarpus soyauxii*, *Monascus*, *Lawsonia inermis*, *Mercurialis perenis*, *Helianthus aanus*, *Impatiens balsamina*, *Curcuma longa*, *Phytolacca decandra*, *Solidago aureus*, *Juglans regia*, *Iris germanica*, *Alkanna tinctoria*, *Chrozophoro tinctoria*, and *Isatis tinctoria*.

Claim 28 (previously presented): The process according to claim 26, wherein the fat-soluble dye is chosen from at least one of Sudan red III, lutein, quinizarin green, alizural purple SS, carotenoid derivatives, annatto derivatives, and fuchsin derivatives.

Claim 29 (previously presented): The process according to claim 28, wherein the carotenoid derivative is chosen from lycopene, β -carotene, bixin, and capsantein.

Claim 30 (previously presented): The process according to claim 26, wherein the pigment is chosen from at least one of white inorganic pigments, colored inorganic pigments, white coated inorganic pigments, white organic pigments, colored coated inorganic pigments, and colored organic pigments.

Claim 31 (canceled).

Claim 32 (previously presented): The process according to claim 26, wherein the pearlescence agent is chosen from mica covered with at least one of titanium oxide and bismuth oxychloride and titanium oxide-coated mica covered with at least one of iron oxide, ferric blue, chromium oxide, and precipitated organic pigments.

Claim 33 (previously presented): The process according to claim 26, wherein the lake is chosen from at least one of lakes based on cochineal carmine, lakes based on at least one of calcium salts, barium salts, aluminum salts, strontium salts, and zirconium salts, and lakes based on acid dyes.

Claim 34 (previously presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the process comprises, between steps (3) and (4), an additional step comprising leveling the excess of the sample so as to obtain a layer with a homogenous thickness of 10 μm .

Claim 35 (previously presented): The process according to claim 17, wherein the transparent slide is a quartz slide.

Claim 36 (previously presented): A colored make-up cosmetic composition with controlled transmission prepared according to a process comprising the following successive steps:

- (1) selecting a cosmetically acceptable base having at least one of bulk opaqueness, translucency and transparency,
- (2) preparing at least one series of samples of the cosmetic base, each series comprising increasing amounts of a coloring agent dissolved or dispersed in the cosmetically acceptable base,
- (3) spreading each of the samples of the at least one series over a transparent slide having a recess with a depth of 10 μm ,
- (4) measuring, for each of the samples of the at least one series, the transmission of the layer thus formed at a wavelength corresponding to the maximum of the absorption or scattering peak (λ_{max}) of the coloring agent,
- (5) drawing a calibration curve by plotting the values of the transmission at λ_{max} as a function of the concentration of the coloring agent,
- (6) selecting, from the calibration curve thus obtained, a concentration of the coloring agent corresponding to a transmission at λ_{max} ranging from 20% to 80%, and
- (7) incorporating at least one second coloring agent from the at least one series, at the concentration selected in step (6), in a second cosmetic base in a liquid state identical to or different from that used in step (1).

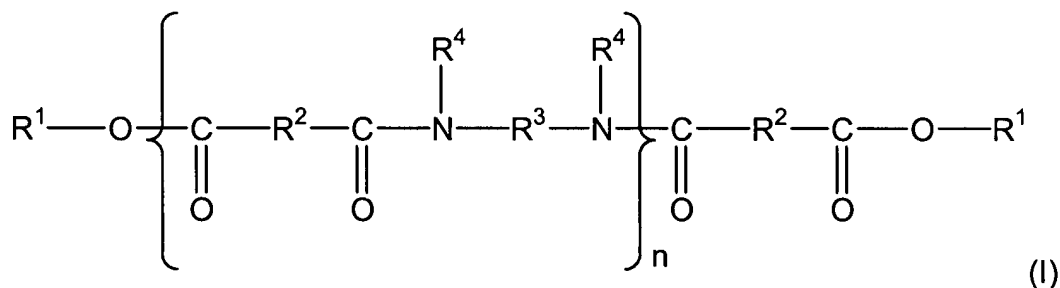
Claim 37 (previously presented): The process according to claim 30, wherein the pigment is chosen from at least one of titanium dioxide, zirconium dioxide, cerium dioxide, zinc oxide, iron oxide, chromium oxide, ferric blue, chromium hydrate, carbon black, ultramarines, manganese violet, manganese pyrophosphate, and metal powders.

Claim 38 (previously presented): The process according to claim 37, wherein the metal powder is chosen from silver powders and aluminum powders.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 09/618,066
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0656-00000
Filed: July 17, 2000

1-156. (Cancelled)

157. (Previously presented) A process for non-migrating deposit of a lipstick composition comprising including in said lipstick composition at least one liquid continuous fatty phase, said at least one liquid continuous fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of an agent for non-migrating deposit of said lipstick composition, said agent comprising at least one structuring polymer, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

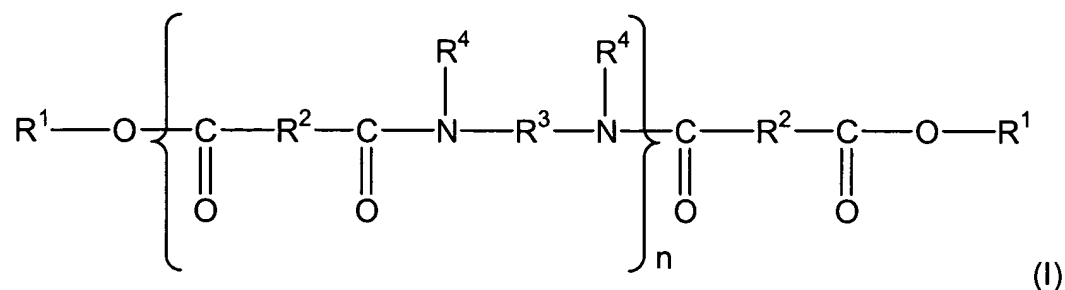
wherein said lipstick composition further comprises at least one dyestuff chosen from pigments and nacs.

158. (Previously presented) A process according to Claim 157, wherein said lipstick composition has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g.

159. (Original) A process according to Claim 158, wherein said hardness ranges from 20 g to 900 g.

160. (Original) A process according to Claim 159, wherein said hardness ranges from 20 g to 600 g.

161. (Previously presented) A process for non-migrating deposit of a lipstick composition comprising at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising structuring said fatty phase with a sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

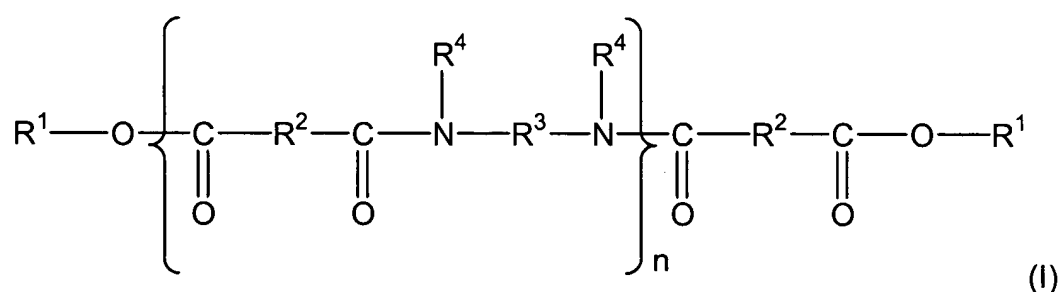
- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen; and

wherein said lipstick composition further comprises at least one dyestuff chosen from pigments and nacles.

162-167. (Cancelled)

168. (Previously presented) A process for non-migrating deposit of a foundation composition comprising including in said foundation composition at least one liquid continuous fatty phase, said at least one liquid continuous fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of an agent for non-migrating deposit of said foundation composition, said agent comprising at least one structuring polymer, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen; and

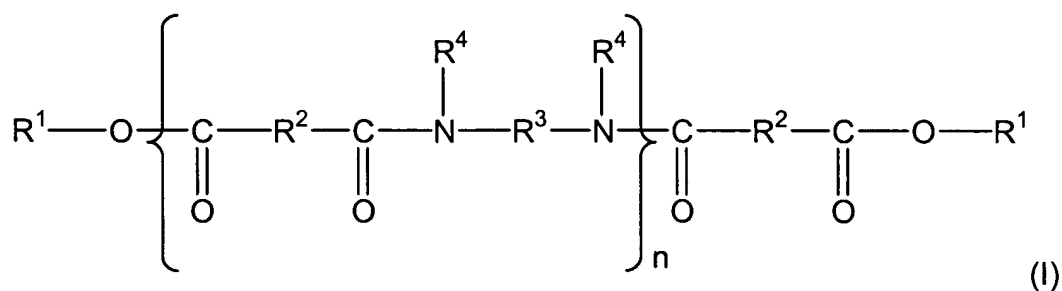
wherein said foundation composition further comprises at least one dyestuff chosen from pigments and nacles.

169. (Previously presented) A process according to Claim 168, wherein said foundation composition has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g.

170. (Previously presented) A process according to Claim 169, wherein said hardness ranges from 20 g to 900 g.

171. (Previously presented) A process according to Claim 170, wherein said hardness ranges from 20 g to 600 g.

172. (Previously presented) A process for non-migrating deposit of a foundation composition comprising at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising structuring said fatty phase with a sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges

from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

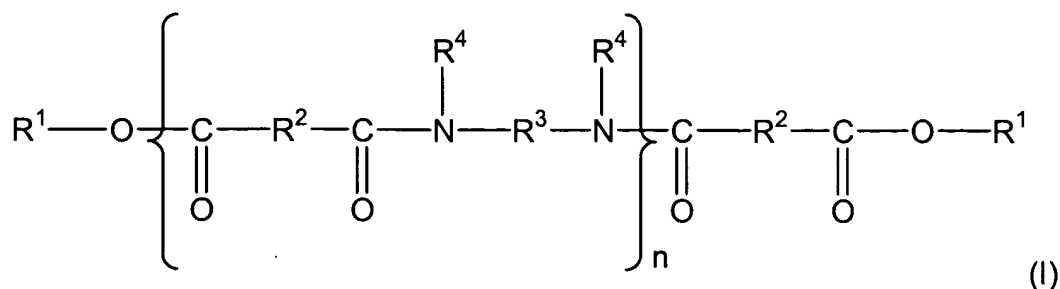
- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

wherein said foundation composition further comprises at least one dyestuff chosen from pigments and nacles.

173. (Previously presented) A process for non-migrating deposit of a composition for making up at least one keratinous material comprising at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising structuring said fatty phase with a sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen; and

wherein said composition for making up at least one keratinous material further comprises at least one dyestuff chosen from pigments and nacres.

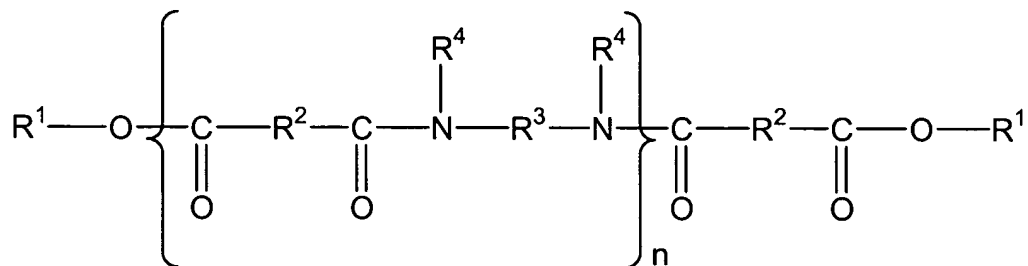
174. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 173, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

Pending Claims
Application No. 09/685,577
Attorney Docket No.: 05725.0656-01000
Filed: October 11, 2000

Claim 1 (currently amended): A structured cosmetic composition comprising:

(i) at least one continuous liquid fatty phase,

wherein said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase is structured with a sufficient amount of at least one polymer of formula (I) and mixtures thereof:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms with the proviso that R^3 comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups and a direct bond to group chosen from R^3 and another R^4 such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R^4 , the nitrogen atom to which both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen atoms;

(ii) at least one amphiphilic compound chosen from amphiphilic compounds which are liquid at room temperature and have an HLB value of less than 12; and

(iii) at least one dyestuff,

wherein said structured composition is in the form of a non-migrating, wax-free solid, and

wherein said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, said at least one polymer, said at least one amphiphilic compound, and said at least one dyestuff form a physiologically acceptable medium.

Claims 2 - 47 (canceled).

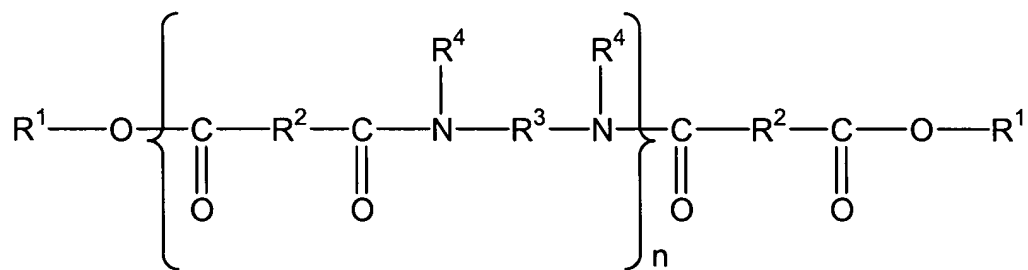
Claim 48 (currently amended): A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said HLB value ranges from 1 to 7.

Claim 49 (currently amended): A composition according to Claim 48, wherein said HLB value ranges from 1 to 5.

Claims 50 - 149 (canceled).

Claim 150 (currently amended): A process of structuring a cosmetic composition in the form of a physiologically acceptable composition, which is wax-free and non-migrating comprising including in said composition

(i) at least one liquid continuous fatty phase, said at least one liquid continuous fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of at least one polymer of formula (I) and mixtures thereof:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms with the proviso that R^3 comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups and a direct bond to group chosen from R^3 and another R^4 such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R^4 , the nitrogen atom to which both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen atoms;

(ii) at least one amphiphilic compound chosen from amphiphilic compounds which are liquid at room temperature and have an HLB value of less than 12; and

(iii) at least one dyestuff,

wherein said composition is wax-free and non-migrating.

Claims 151 - 154 (canceled).

155 (currently amended): A process according to Claim 150, wherein said HLB value ranges from 1 to 7.

Claim 156 (original): A process according to Claim 155, wherein said HLB value ranges from 1 to 5.

Claims 157 to 188 (canceled).

Claim 189 (new): A structured cosmetic composition comprising:

(i) at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, wherein said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase is structured with a sufficient amount of at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;

(ii) at least one amphiphilic compound chosen from amphiphilic compounds which are liquid at room temperature and have an HLB value of less than 12; and

(iii) at least one dyestuff;

wherein said structured composition is in the form of a non-migrating, wax-free solid, and

wherein said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, said at least one polymer, said at least one amphiphilic compound, and said at least one dyestuff form a physiologically acceptable medium.

Claim 190 (new): A process of structuring a cosmetic composition in the form of a physiologically acceptable composition, which is wax-free and non-migrating comprising including in said composition:

- (i) at least one liquid continuous fatty phase, said at least one liquid continuous fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;
 - (ii) at least one amphiphilic compound chosen from amphiphilic compounds which are liquid at room temperature and have an HLB value of less than 12; and
 - (iii) at least one dyestuff,
- wherein said composition is wax-free and non-migrating.

Claim 191 (new): A structured cosmetic composition comprising:

- (i) at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, wherein said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase is structured with a sufficient amount of at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer;
 - (ii) at least one amphiphilic compound chosen from amphiphilic compounds which are liquid at room temperature and have an HLB value of less than 12; and
 - (iii) at least one dyestuff,
- wherein said structured composition is in the form of a non-migrating, wax-free solid, and

wherein said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, said at least one polymer, said at least one amphiphilic compound, and said at least one dyestuff form a physiologically acceptable medium.

Claim 192 (new): A process of structuring a cosmetic composition in the form of a physiologically acceptable composition, which is wax-free and non-migrating comprising including in said composition

(i) at least one liquid continuous fatty phase, said at least one liquid continuous fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer;

(ii) at least one amphiphilic compound chosen from amphiphilic compounds which are liquid at room temperature and have an HLB value of less than 12; and

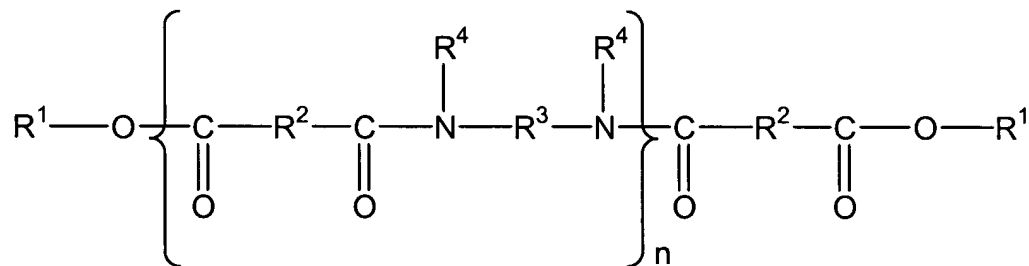
(iii) at least one dyestuff,

wherein said composition is wax-free and non-migrating.

Pending Claims
Application No. 09/685,578
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0659-01000
Filed: October 11, 2000

1. (Currently amended) A structured mascara composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase,

wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase is structured with a sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I) below and mixtures thereof:



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms with the proviso that R^3 comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups and a direct bond to a group chosen from R^3 and another R^4 such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R^4 , the nitrogen atom to which both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen atoms; and

wherein said at least one structuring polymer is combined with at least one amphiphilic compound which has an HLB value of less than 8, and with at least one dyestuff.

2 - 11. (Canceled)

12. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one amphiphilic compound comprises at least one lipophilic part bonded to at least one polar part.

13. (Original) A composition according to Claim 12, wherein said at least one lipophilic part comprises a carbon-based chain comprising at least 8 carbon atoms.

14. (Original) A composition according to Claim 13, wherein said at least one lipophilic part comprises from 16 to 32 carbon atoms.

15. (Original) A composition according to Claim 14, where said at least one lipophilic part comprises from 18 to 28 carbon atoms.

16. (Original) A composition according to Claim 12, wherein said at least one polar part is chosen from compounds derived from alcohols comprising from 1 to 12 hydroxyl groups, polyol groups comprising from 2 to 12 hydroxyl groups, and polyoxyalkylene groups comprising at least 2 oxyalkylene units.

17. (Original) A composition according to Claim 16, wherein said polyoxyalkylene groups are chosen from polyoxyalkylene groups which comprise from 0 to 20 oxypropylene units and from 0 to 20 oxyethylene units.

18. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one amphiphilic compound is chosen from esters.

19. (Original) A composition according to Claim 18, wherein said esters are chosen from hydroxystearates of glycerol, oleates of glycerol, isostearates of glycerol, hydroxystearates of sorbitan, oleates of sorbitan, isostearates of sorbitan, hydroxystearates of methylglucose, oleates of methylglucose, isostearates of methylglucose, hydroxystearates of branched C₁₂ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols, oleates of branched C₁₂ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols and isostearates of branched C₁₂ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols.

20. (Original) A composition according to Claim 19, wherein said branched C₁₂ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols are chosen from octyldodecanols.

21. (Original) A composition according to Claim 18, wherein said esters are chosen from monoesters and diesters.

22. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one amphiphilic compound is present in a concentration ranging from 0.1% to 35% by weight of the total weight of said composition.

23. (Original) A composition according to Claim 22, wherein said at least one amphiphilic compound is present in a concentration ranging from 2% to 15% by weight of the total weight of said composition.

24. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is present in a concentration ranging from 0.5% to 80% by weight of the total weight of said composition.

25. (Original) A composition according to Claim 24, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is present in a concentration ranging from 5% to 40% by weight of the total weight of said composition.

26. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises greater than 40% by weight of the total weight of said at least one liquid fatty phase of at least one apolar oil.

27. (Original) A composition according to Claim 26, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises greater than 50% by weight of the total weight of said at least one liquid fatty phase of at least one apolar oil.

28. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one oil.

29. (Original) A composition according to Claim 28, wherein said at least one oil is chosen hydrocarbon-based oils of mineral origin and hydrocarbon-based oils of synthetic origin.

30. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one apolar oil.

31. (Original) A composition according to Claim 30, wherein said at least one apolar oil is chosen from parlean oil, isoparaffins and squalane.

32. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase is present in a concentration ranging from 5% to 99% by weight of the total weight of said composition.

33. (Original) A composition according to Claim 32, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase is present in a concentration ranging from 20% to 75% by weight of the total weight of said composition.

34. (Canceled)

35. (Canceled)

36. (Previously presented) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one dyestuff is chosen from lipophilic dyes, hydrophilic dyes, pigments and nacs.

37. (Previously presented) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one dyestuff is present in a concentration ranging from 0.01% to 40% by weight relative to the total weight of said composition.

38. (Original) A composition according to Claim 37, wherein said at least one dyestuff is present in a concentration ranging from 5% to 25% by weight relative to the total weight of said composition.

39 - 41. (Canceled)

42. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, further comprising at least one suitable additive chosen from water optionally thickened or gelled with an aqueous-phase thickener or gelling agent, antioxidants, essential oils, preserving agents, fragrances, neutralizing agents, liposoluble polymers, cosmetically active agents, dermatologically active agents and waxes.

43. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said composition is in a form chosen from a paste, a solid, a cream, an oil-in-water emulsion, a water-in-oil emulsion and an anhydrous gel, optionally translucent or transparent.

44 - 48. (Canceled)

49. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one amphiphilic compound has an HLB value ranging from 1 to 7.

50. (Original) A composition according to Claim 49, wherein said at least one amphiphilic compound has an HLB value ranging from 1 to 5.

51. (Original) A composition according to Claim 50, wherein said at least one amphiphilic compound has an HLB value ranging from 3 to 5.

52 - 74. (Canceled)

75. (Original) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said composition has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g.

76. (Original) A composition according to Claim 75, wherein said composition has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 900 g.

77. (Original) A composition according to Claim 76, wherein said composition has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 600 g.

78 - 102. (Canceled)

103. (Previously presented) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

104. (New) A composition according to Claim 1, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

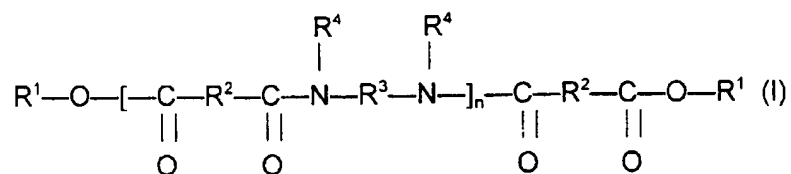
PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/182,830
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0795-01000
Filed: August 2, 2002

Claims 1-103. (Canceled)

104. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising including in said mascara composition:

- (i) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of following formula

(I):



in which n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42}

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36}

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to

C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

- (iv) water;
- (v) at least one coloring agent; and
- (vi) at least one preservative.

105-106. (Canceled).

107. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 104, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

108. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising including in said mascara composition:

- (i) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl

dimer tallate copolymer;

- (iv) water;
- (v) at least one coloring agent; and
- (vi) at least one preservative.

109. (Canceled).

110. (Canceled).

111. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 108, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

112. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising including in said mascara composition:

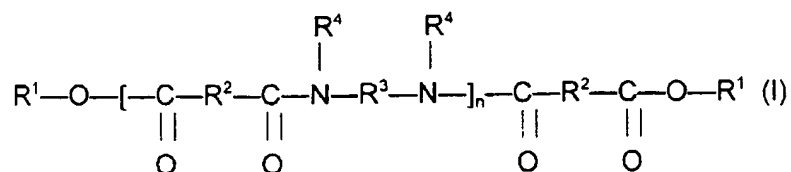
- (i) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer;
- (iv) water;
- (v) at least one coloring agent; and
- (vi) at least one preservative.

113. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 112, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

114. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising mixing:

- (ii) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of following formula

(I):



in which n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42}

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36}

hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to

C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

- (iv) water;
- (v) at least one coloring agent; and
- (vi) at least one preservative.

115. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 114, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

116. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising mixing:

- (ii) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl

dimer tallate copolymer;

- (iv) water;
- (v) at least one coloring agent; and

(vi) at least one preservative.

117. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 116, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

118. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising mixing:

(i) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;

(ii) isododecane;

(iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer;

(iv) water;

(v) at least one coloring agent; and

(vi) at least one preservative.

119. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 118, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

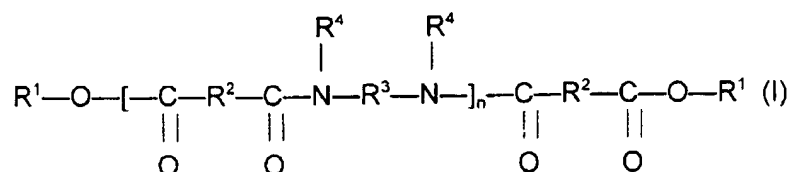
120. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising mixing:

(iii) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;

(ii) isododecane;

(iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of following formula

(I):



in which n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(iv) water; and

(v) at least one preservative.

121. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 120, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

122. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising mixing:

- (iii) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;
- (iv) water; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

123. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 122, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

124. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising mixing:

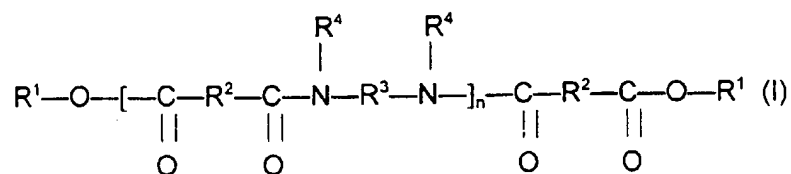
- (i) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;

- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer;
- (iv) water; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

125. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 124, further comprising mixing at least one neutralizing agent.

126. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising including in said mascara composition:

- (iv) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from

10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups

comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(iv) water; and

(v) at least one preservative.

127. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 126, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

128. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising including in said mascara composition:

(iv) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;

(ii) isododecane;

- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;
- (iv) water; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

129. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 128, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

130. (Previously presented) A method of making a mascara composition comprising including in said mascara composition:

- (i) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
- (ii) isododecane;
- (iii) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer;
- (iv) water; and
- (v) at least one preservative.

131. (Previously presented) The method of making a mascara composition according to claim 130, further comprising including at least one neutralizing agent.

132. (Previously presented) A mascara product comprising:

- (i) a packaging article;

(ii) a mascara composition comprising:

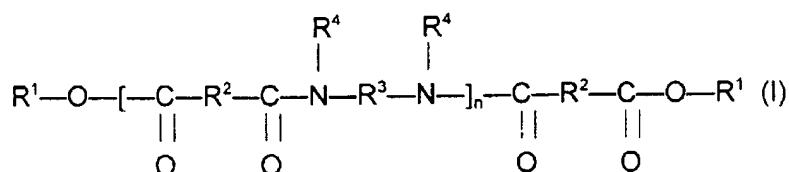
(a) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C

or greater;

(b) isododecane;

(c) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of following

formula (I):



in which n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

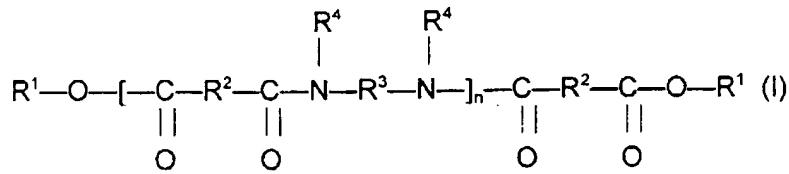
- (d) water;
 - (e) at least one coloring agent; and
 - (f) at least one preservative; and
- (iii) an apparatus for applying said mascara to eyelashes.

133. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 132, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

134. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 132, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

135. (Previously presented) A mascara product comprising:

- (i) a packaging article;
- (ii) a mascara composition comprising:
 - (a) at least one solid substance that has a melting point of about 45°C or greater;
 - (b) isododecane;
 - (c) at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of following formula (I):



in which n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- R^1 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups with at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_2 to C_{36} hydrocarbon-based groups; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen and C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen;

(d) water; and

(e) at least one preservative; and

(iii) an apparatus for applying said mascara to eyelashes.

136. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 135, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

137. (Previously presented) A mascara product according to claim 135, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

PENDING CLAIMS
 Application No. 09/733,896
 Attorney Docket No. 05725.0806-00000
 Filed: December 12, 2000

1-94. (Canceled)

95. (Original) A composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

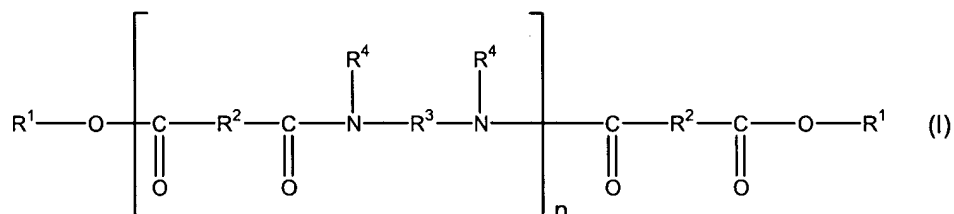
(i) at least one structuring polymer, wherein said at least one structuring polymer is at least one polyamide polymer comprising:

a polymer skeleton which comprises at least one amide repeating unit; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble polymer chosen from alkyl celluloses and alkylated guar gums.

96-111. (Canceled)

112. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said at least one polyamide polymer is chosen from polymers of formula (I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one polyamide polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all ester groups and all amide groups comprised in said at least one polyamide polymer;

- R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;

- R^2 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from C_4 to C_{42}

hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R^2 are chosen from C_{30} to C_{42} hydrocarbon-based groups;

- R^3 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms with the proviso that R^3 comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and

- R^4 , which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C_1 to C_{10} alkyl groups and a direct bond to at least one group chosen from R^3 and another R^4 such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R^4 , the nitrogen atom to which both R^3 and R^4 are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R^4-N-R^3 , with the proviso that at least 50% of all R^4 are chosen from hydrogen atoms.

113-141. (Canceled)

142. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase of the composition comprises at least one oil.

143. (Original) The composition according to claim 142, wherein said at least one oil is chosen from at least one polar oil and at least one apolar oil.

144. (Original) The composition according to claim 143, wherein said at least one polar oil is chosen from:

- hydrocarbon-based plant oils with a high content of triglycerides comprising fatty acid esters of glycerol in which the fatty acids comprise chains having from 4 to 24 carbon atoms, said chains possibly being chosen from linear and branched, and saturated and unsaturated chains;

- synthetic oils or esters of formula R_5COOR_6 in which R_5 is chosen from linear and branched fatty acid residues comprising from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and $R_5 + R_6 \geq 10$;

- synthetic ethers containing from 10 to 40 carbon atoms;

- C_8 to C_{26} fatty alcohols; and

- C_8 to C_{26} fatty acids.

145. (Original) The composition according to claim 143, wherein said at least one apolar oil is chosen from:

- silicone oils chosen from volatile and non-volatile, linear and cyclic polydimethylsiloxanes that are liquid at room temperature;

- polydimethylsiloxanes comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups which are pendant and/or at the end of the silicone chain, the groups each containing from 2 to 24 carbon atoms;

- phenylsilicones; and

- hydrocarbons chosen from linear and branched, volatile and non-volatile hydrocarbons of synthetic and mineral origin.

146. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one non-volatile oil.

147. (Original) The composition according to claim 146, wherein said at least one non-volatile oil is chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils of mineral, plant and synthetic origin, synthetic esters and ethers, and silicone oils.

148-151. (Canceled)

152. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase comprises at least one volatile solvent chosen from hydrocarbon-based solvents and silicone solvents optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups that are pendant or at the end of a silicone chain.

153-157. (Canceled)

158. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said alkyl celluloses are chosen from ethylcelluloses.

159. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said alkylated guar gums are chosen from C₁-C₅ alkyl galactomannans.

160. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said alkylated guar gums are chosen from ethyl guar.

161-166. (Canceled)

167. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, wherein said at least one liquid fatty phase further comprises a silicone oil.

168. (Original) The composition according to claim 95, further comprising at least one fatty alcohol.

169-178. (Canceled)

179. (Original) A composition according to claim 95, further comprising at least one oil-soluble ester.

180. (Original) The composition according to claim 179 wherein the at least one oil-soluble ester comprises at least one free hydroxy group.

181. (Original) The composition according to claim 179 wherein the at least one oil-soluble ester is not castor oil.

182-281. (Canceled)

282. (Withdrawn) A foundation, mascara, eye liner, concealer, lipstick, blush for cheeks or eyelids, body makeup, sun screen, colorant for skin or hair, skin care formula, shampoo, after shampoo treatment, or makeup removing product comprising:

at least one liquid fatty phase in said foundation, mascara, eye liner, concealer, lipstick, blush for cheeks or eyelids, body makeup, sun screen, colorant for skin or hair, skin care formula, shampoo, after shampoo treatment, or makeup removing product which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer comprising:

a polymer skeleton which comprises at least one hydrocarbon-based repeating unit comprising at least one hetero atom; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble polymer chosen from alkyl celluloses and alkylated guar gums.

283. (Withdrawn) The composition according to claim 282, wherein said composition is a solid.

284. (Withdrawn) An anhydrous deodorant comprising:

at least one liquid fatty phase in said deodorant which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer comprising:

a polymer skeleton which comprises at least one hydrocarbon-based repeating unit comprising at least one hetero atom; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble polymer chosen from alkyl celluloses and alkylated guar gums.

285. (Withdrawn) The composition according to claim 284, wherein said composition is a solid.

286. (Canceled)

287. (Withdrawn) A lipstick composition in stick form comprising at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, at least one oil-soluble polymer chosen from alkyl celluloses and alkylated guar gums, and at least one non-waxy structuring polymer having a weight-average molecular mass of less than 100,000 in said lipstick composition, said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, said at least one oil-soluble polymer, and said at least one non-waxy structuring polymer being present in said lipstick composition.

288-299. (Canceled)

300. (Previously presented) A composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble polymer chosen from alkyl celluloses and alkylated guar gums.

301. (Previously presented) A composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase which comprises:

(i) at least one structuring polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble polymer chosen from alkyl celluloses and alkylated guar gums.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 09/733,898
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0808-00000
Filed: December 12, 2000

Claims 1-335 (canceled).

Claim 336 (new): A composition comprising at least one liquid fatty phase, the liquid fatty phase comprising:

(i) at least one structuring polymer, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is at least one polyamide polymer comprising a polymer skeleton that comprises at least one amide repeating unit and at least one fatty chain chosen from:

(1) at least one terminal fatty chain chosen from alkyl chains and alkenyl chains, wherein the at least one terminal fatty chain is bonded to the polymer skeleton via at least one linking group; and

(2) at least one pendant fatty chain chosen from alkyl chains and alkenyl chains, wherein the at least one pendant fatty chain is bonded to the polymer skeleton via at least one linking group; and

(ii) at least one oil-soluble ester comprising at least one free hydroxy group, with the proviso that the at least one oil-soluble ester is not castor oil; wherein the at least one oil-soluble ester is present in the composition in an effective amount to increase at least one of stability and gelling efficiency.

Claim 337 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer.

Claim 338 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

Claim 339 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the at least one oil-soluble ester comprising at least one free hydroxy group is chosen from propylene glycol ricinoleate, isopropyl hydroxystearate, triisocetyl citrate, diisostearyl malate, octyl hydroxystearate, triisoarachidyl citrate, cetyl lactate, dioctyl malate, octyldodecyl hydroxystearate, di-isostearyl malate, and di-isostearyl lactate.

Claim 340 (new): The composition of claim 336, further comprising at least one additional fatty material.

Claim 341 (new): The composition of claim 340, wherein the at least one additional fatty material is chosen from gums, fatty materials pasty at ambient temperature, and resins.

Claim 342 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the composition further comprises at least one fatty alcohol.

Claim 343 (new): The composition of claim 342, wherein the at least one fatty alcohol is chosen from C₈ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols.

Claim 344 (new): The composition of claim 343, wherein the at least one fatty alcohol is chosen from myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, and behenyl alcohol.

Claim 345 (new): The composition of claim 342, wherein the at least one fatty alcohol is present in a concentration ranging from about 0.1% to about 15.0% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

Claim 346 (new): The composition of claim 336, further comprising at least one oil-soluble polymer.

Claim 347 (new): The composition of claim 346, wherein the at least one oil-soluble polymer is chosen from guar gums and alkyl celluloses.

Claim 348 (new): The composition of claim 346, wherein the at least one oil-soluble polymer is present in a concentration ranging from about 0.05% to about 10.0% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

Claim 349 (new): The composition of claim 336, further comprising at least one wax.

Claim 350 (new): The composition of claim 349, wherein the at least one wax is chosen from carnauba wax, candelilla wax, ouricury wax, Japan wax, cork fiber wax,

sugar cane wax, paraffin waxes, lignite wax, microcrystalline waxes, lanolin wax, montan wax, polyethylene waxes, waxes obtained by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, silicone waxes, ozokerites, hydrogenated jojoba oil, fatty acid esters, and fatty acid ester glycerides.

Claim 351 (new): The composition of claim 349, wherein the at least one wax is present in a concentration of up to about 50% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

Claim 352 (new): The composition of claim 336, further comprising at least one preserving agent.

Claim 353 (new): The composition of claim 352, wherein the at least one preserving agent is chosen from methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben, and butylparaben.

Claim 354 (new): The composition of claim 336, further comprising at least one coloring agent.

Claim 355 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase further comprises at least one oil.

Claim 356 (new): The composition of claim 355, wherein the at least one oil is chosen from at least one polar oil and at least one apolar oil.

Claim 357 (new): The composition of claim 356, wherein the at least one polar oil is chosen from hydrocarbon-based plant oils with a high content of triglycerides comprising fatty acid esters of glycerol in which the fatty acids comprise chains having from 4 to 24 carbon atoms, said chains optionally being chosen from linear and branched, and saturated and unsaturated chains; synthetic oils or esters of formula R_5COOR_6 in which R_5 is chosen from linear and branched fatty acid residues comprising from 1 to 40 carbon atoms and $R_5+R_6 \geq 10$; synthetic ethers containing from 10 to 40 carbon atoms; C_8 to C_{26} fatty alcohols; and C_8 to C_{26} fatty acids.

Claim 358 (new): The composition of claim 356, wherein the at least one apolar oil is chosen from silicone oils chosen from volatile and non-volatile, linear and cyclic polydimethylsiloxanes that are liquid at room temperature; polydimethylsiloxanes comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups which are pendant and/or at the end of the silicone chain, the groups each containing from 2 to 24 carbon atoms; phenylsilicones; and hydrocarbons chosen from linear and branched, volatile and non-volatile hydrocarbons of synthetic and mineral origin.

Claim 359 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase further comprises at least one non-volatile oil.

Claim 360 (new): The composition of claim 359, wherein the at least one non-volatile oil is chosen from hydrocarbon-based oils of mineral, plant and synthetic origin, synthetic esters and ethers, and silicone oils.

Claim 361 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase further comprises at least one volatile solvent chosen from hydrocarbon-based solvents and silicone solvents optionally comprising alkyl or alkoxy groups that are pendant or at the end of a silicone chain.

Claim 362 (new): The composition of claim 361, wherein the at least one volatile solvent is present in an amount up to 95.5% relative to the total weight of the composition.

Claim 363 (new): The composition of claim 336, further comprising at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant.

Claim 364 (new): The composition of claim 363, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is chosen from quaternary ammonium compounds, fatty amines, and salts of fatty amines.

Claim 365 (new): The composition of claim 363, wherein the at least one oil-soluble cationic surfactant is present in a concentration ranging from 0.1% to 10% by weight, relative to the weight of the composition.

Claim 366 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the at least one liquid fatty phase is present in an amount ranging from 1% to 99% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

Claim 367 (new): The composition of claim 336, wherein the composition is a mascara.

PENDING CLAIMS
Application No. 10/203,018
Attorney Docket No. 05725.0816-01000
Filed: August 5, 2002

Claims 1-121. (Canceled)

121. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 114, further comprising a liquid fatty phase structured by said at least one polymer.

122. (Previously presented) A method of making up eyelashes comprising applying to said eyelashes a mascara composition comprising:

- (i) at least one inert filler chosen from at least one of kaolin and PTFE;
- (ii) at least one polymer chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer tallate copolymer;
- (iii) water;
- (iv) at least one coloring agent; and
- (iii) at least one preservative.

123. (Canceled)

124. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 122, wherein the mascara composition further comprises silica.

125. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 122, further comprising at least one volatile solvent.

126. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 125, wherein said at least one volatile solvent is isododecane.

127. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 122, further comprising at least one neutralizing agent.

128. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 122, further comprising at least one vinylpyrrolidone polymer.

129. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 122, further comprising a liquid fatty phase structured by said at least one polymer.

130. (Previously presented) The method of making up eyelashes according to claim 114, wherein said at least one polymer is chosen from ethylenediamine/stearyl dimer dilinoleate copolymer.

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